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The New-York Times.

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VOL. XLIII....NO. 13,154. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1893.—COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

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Friday, as Usual, Bargain Day.

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Fine French Beaver Jackets, 34 inches long—tight and loose fronts; worth 12.00..... 6.98

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Fine Black Cheviot Capes, Braid and fur trim—high collar..... 7.98

Seal Plush Capes, deep collar—electric seal edge, satin lined throughout—all sizes.....11.98

Misses'-' All-Cheviot Jackets, with and without Derby Cape, 14 to 18 yrs.; worth 6.00..... 3.98

Misses' Mixed Cheviot Dresses, full sleeves—Derby Cape—14 to 18 yrs..... 4.98

Girls' Fancy Cloth Gretchens, deep cape—pleated collar—6 to 12 yrs..... 4.98

Girls' Imported Cloth Coats, Boucle and stripe effects—6 to 14 yrs.; worth 9.00..... 6.75

Little Children's Walking Coats, soft plaids and check cheviots—braid trim—1 to 4 yrs.; value 4.00..... 2.98

Little Children's Short Coats, white Bedford Cord, Cashmere, and Fancy Flannel—fur, velvet, and ribbon trim..... 3.98

Little Children's Short Coats, Elderdown and Lambswool—Military cape—braid trim; value 4.50..... 2.98

Little Children's Caps and Bonnets, Plush, Velvet, and Bengaline—white and col'd—fancy ruche and fur trim.....; 98c

River Mink Boas, with head and claws; value 3.00..... 1.69

Finest Eastern Mink Boas, patent spring head; value 8.00..... 4.98

Black Spanish Guipure Laces, and Cream and Ecru Point d'Irelandes.... 4c

Fine Silk Chantilly Laces, all colors and Black—very desirable for Lamp shades..... 19c

Black Silk Chantilly Laces, 5 to 9 inches wide; value 19.....12½c

Fine Cut Jet Passementeries, actual value 1.25..... 49c

Japanese Crepe Lambrequins, hand painted—tinsel fringe; worth 3.00..... 1.49

Fine Satin Mouchoir Cases, hand painted—silk cord bound; value 39....12½c

Ladies' Hemstitch Initial Hdkfs, hand emb'd letter—half dozen for..... 35c

Point De Gene Lace Collars, Ecru and White; value 25 to 75..... 9c

500 pair Lace Curtains, full taped—large leaf borders, La Tosca net centre; worth 1.25..... 69c

300 pair Lace Curtains, showy designs; usually 1.00..... 49c

Lace Stripe Centre Curtains, full length—foliage borders; worth 1.75..... 98c

100 pair Irish Point Curtains, well covered centres—bouquet effects, extra wide and heavy borders; worth 9.00..... 5.98

Fine Tambour Curtains, Handwrought scroll and wreath borders—fancy centres; worth 8.00..... 4.98

Fancy Stripe Curtains, open work—border and dado..... 59c

Handsome Chenille Portieres, all over figured in beautiful shaded effects or plain with panels and borders all round; worth 8 and 10..... 4.98

Dress Suit Cases, sole leather—steel frames—hand-sewed—Holland linen lined—straps top and bottom—English brass lock—value 7.00..... $3.98

Ladies' Dress Trunks, Canvas covered—iron bottom—brass lock—hat box tray—value 6.00..... $3.49

Morocco Leather Gladstone Bags, horsehide covered frames—calf skin, lined throughout—cast brass lock and trim—worth 6.00..... $1.98

Fine Scotch Flannels, 20 styles—stripes, checks, and plaids; actual value 35..... 19c

All-Wool Medicated Flannels, Red twill—regular price 25..... 19c

Canton and Domet Flannels, extra quality—usually 9c..... 4½c

Best Lining Cambrics, Black and colors..... 3½c

Fine Lining Sateens, 1 to 3 yd. lengths—value 18..... 8½c

Extra Fine Silesias, plain and figured—value 18..... 10½c

Extra quality Soutache Braids, All colors and Black—36 yd piece..... 35c

Fine Hercules Braids, all colors—all widths..... 2c to 8c

Stamped H. S. Pillow Shams, and open-work Momie Scarfs—54-inch..... 28c

Real Shell Whalebone, 24-inch—3 cents—dozen..... 28c

Children's Genuine Diamond Rings, actual value 2.50..... 91c

Genuine Diamond Scarf Pins, actual value 2.25..... 79c

Ladies' Nickel Chatelaine Watches, actual value 3.98..... $2.41

Cloth-Bound Books, standard authors; worth 25..... 9c

Genuine Swansdown Face Powder and rubber and Metal Dressing Combs..... 5c

Steel Curling Irons and French's Bay Rum..... 8c

at Glycerine Soaps, Bars, Cakes, and Balls..... 4c

Full list of specialties can be obtained at entrance of our stores..... All as advertised..... Ushers will give every desired information.

SYNOD AGAINST DR. BRIGGS

COMPLAINTS DISMISSED AND THE PRESBYTERY UPHELD.

Judicial Committee Says the Merits of the Case Have All Been Heard and a Final Judgment Given by the General Assembly—All Interlocutory Questions Have Been Settled, It Claims—No Disposition to Open Up the Question and Vote One Way or Another.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 19.—At the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod this morning the report of the Judicial Committee, which had been in session the greater part of the night, was read by the Rev. Dr. Miller. After discussing a case of minor importance the committee, in reference to the case of Dr. Briggs, released the following complaints:

Judicial Case No. 2 consists of five complaints, dated in November, 1892, against the action of the Presbytery of New-York. The first respects the status of the Prosecuting Committee appointed by the Presbytery of New-York in the case of the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., and is signed by Charles A. Briggs and five others.

The second is against the refusal of Presbytery to sustain the first objections made by the defendant to the amended charges in the case of the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., and is signed by C. A. Briggs and Francis Brown.

The third is against the refusal of the Presbytery of New-York to entertain the second objection made by the amended charges in the case of the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., and is signed by C. A. Briggs and Francis Brown.

The fourth is against the Presbytery for refusing, by a vote of 70 to 68, to strike out from the amended charges in the case of the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., the concluding paragraph, which is signed by C. A. Briggs and Francis Brown.

The fifth is against the action of the Presbytery of Dec. 1, 1892, "in voting that the evidence offered by the prosecution be considered competent," which is signed by C. A. Briggs and Francis Brown.

"The Judicial Committee," the report says, "take this occasion to affirm the right of all complaints in Presbytery to ask relief of the Synod whenever they are aggrieved and all loyal Presbyterians acknowledged the largest liberty under our Constitution and form of government in seeking a true adjustment of their difficulties. But in this case we recommend that these complaints be dismissed for the following considerations:

"The above-mentioned five complaints all relate to occurrences on the two trials of Dr. Briggs by the Presbytery of New-York.

"The merits of that case have all been heard on appeal in two General Assemblies, in the General Assembly of 1893 the whole case was heard at great length, and a final judgment was rendered at that time by that Assembly covering the whole case. This, in our opinion, clearly and finally disposes of all interlocutory questions in those cases, no matter when those cases were pending."

Dr. Miller added: "I am glad to be able to add that no minority report will be presented. The vote was harmonious, one of the brethren asking to be excused from voting, and, of course, his request was granted."

Dr. Miller further said: "No court, in the opinion of the majority of the committee, ought to accept the interference of an inferior court in this matter; no inferior court ought to demean itself by so doing. What is to be gained by this body in taking up the case in detail? It means the whole case over again, ad nauseam. Suppose it is all talked over and voted upon with the same result, what does it amount to? Suppose an adverse result is reached, does this model Synod wish to be put on record as against the result announced? Is there peace in the tocsin, 'Let us rebel against the General Assembly.' Is it not better to say, 'Let us accept the decision of the General Assembly and go forward.'

"Some will say it is an acceptance of power that will prove tyrannical. Well, you can send representatives to the General Assembly instructed as you choose. Do not take a rebellious way. The committee could say a great deal, but we do not propose to take time."

It was moved that the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, who had suddenly appeared, be allowed ten minutes to state his side of the case. He shook his head defiantly as he arose and started to speak. Several members of the Synod jumped to their feet to object. A liberal arose and demanded that the Briggs man be allowed to speak. "Let us at least have free speech," he said. Great applause followed this remark. Prof. Brown then addressed the Assembly. John J. McCook, after Dr. Brown's argument, made a speech. He said, among other things:

"When the Prosecuting Committee brought the case of Dr. Briggs to the General Assembly the whole matter, as you know, received the most careful consideration. Dr. Briggs spoke five hours, and our side debated at length. The General Assembly gave its decision. No one doubts that that decision was made as fairly as the Assembly knew. Now, why should we find fault with that decision and open up an old wound?

"The Supreme Court of the United States has held over and over that when a case has been decided by the Supreme Court of a State or of the United States on its merits, it cannot be opened on a technicality under any circumstances. Not a harsh, un-Christian word was spoken at that trial. Now we are asked to dismiss the complaint. I believe it is a wise conclusion. I shall unhesitatingly vote for it."

The Rev. Stephens Hopkins of Palmyra said: "The highest courts of the United States have decided to keep the Chinese out of the country. It is none the less a violation of treaty and injustice. Now, in my opinion, the last Assembly, by brute power—"

A Voice—No, no; not brute power. I demand a retraction.

The Moderator—Yes, it shall be retracted.

Mr. Hopkins—Then I will say simply, "by its power."

A Voice—Sit down.

Mr. Hopkins—I will not sit down. I have a right to speak.

A Voice—Mr. Moderator, what is the gentleman talking on, anyway?

Another—He is discussing the Chinese question. [Laughter.]

The Moderator—Mr. Hopkins has the floor.

Mr. Hopkins retired from the platform.

The Rev. Dr. Robert X. Sample of the Twenty-third Street Church of New-York said: "Let us drop this discussion. Have we not heard enough of it? Let every man have his vote, but I believe that we should, without further discussion, have a vote on this question."

The question on the adoption of the recommendation of the Judicial Committee was called for and the report was adopted by a large majority.

Hotel Guests Hemmed in by Fire.

TOLEDO, Oct. 19.—Fire started in the top floor of the Hotel Hamilton early this morning, and before it was discovered it had gained such headway that twenty guests were penned in their rooms. R. E. Ferguson of Akron, Ohio, escaped by climbing along the stone window ledges until he reached a ladder. Charles McMahon, an Australian, was overcome by smoke, and was rescued by firemen in an unconscious condition. Mrs. Ed Newman of Denver was carried down a ladder from a third-story window. Several other guests had very narrow escapes, and were taken out in their nightclothes. The property loss is about $8,000.

Queen Victoria's Sympathy.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Gounod will be buried at Auteuil, a suburb of Paris.

Queen Victoria sent from Balmoral to the British Embassy to-day the following telegram: "I have just learned of Gounod's death. Please express to his widow and family my sympathy and deep regret. I have a most profound admiration for the works of the great master."

Chicago and Return, via Erie, $18.00.

Last personally conducted excursion to World's Fair, via Erie Lines, leaves Chambers St., 10:15 A. M., Wednesday, Oct. 25. Tickets good ten days, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls.—*Adv.*

WEEKS'S CASE IS DECIDED.

Result a Secret Until President Rodriguez Recovers His Health.

SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA, Oct. 19.—A decision was reached to-day in the case of Francis H. Weeks, whose extradition the United States authorities have sought to bring about.

The decision will not be made public until President Rodriguez has recovered from his illness. It is known only to the President and Minister Baker.

Much delay has been experienced in coming to a conclusion in the case, because so many of the Government officials here have been ill with the grip. When the second batch of evidence bearing upon the indictments against Weeks in New-York, and telling of his methods in handling immense trust funds, reached here, there was practically no one before whom it might be placed.

For a time the republic was virtually without heads in its different departments. President Rodriguez, for a number of days, was unable to attend to any business and Premier Iglesias, who had special charge of the Weeks case, was also, unfortunately, confined to his bed.

Minister Baker left here to-night for Nicaragua to attend to some important business. Through the personal efforts of Mr. Baker the Nicaragua Congress will have incorporated in the next Constitution articles granting freedom in worship and removing any restrictions respecting the press.

The decree imposing an export tax upon coffee has been issued. The tax is 6s. English money for each hundredweight, and is made payable by a ninety days' draft upon England.

It is calculated that the revenue to be derived from this tax will be about £75,000, and sufficient to pay three-fourths of the interest on the foreign debt, due annually and payable in England.

There may be some opposition to this tax, but it cannot be looked upon as a burden. Taking into consideration the present large profits to the agriculturists in the cultivation of coffee, the cost of production being about one-third of the selling price, it is held that the "hacendado" can well afford to contribute toward the support of the Government.

DEATH OF GEN. DENIS F. BURKE.

One of the Most Distinguished of the Famous Irish Brigade.

Gen. Denis F. Burke died yesterday morning after a protracted illness at his residence, 452 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. For several months Gen. Burke had been an invalid, but recently his health had been improved so much that his recovery was regarded as complete. The announcement of his death, therefore, came as a surprise to his comrades of the Grand Army and his large circle of friends in this city.

Gen. Burke was born in Ireland in 1841 and came to this country in 1855. He was engaged in the dry goods business in the wholesale house of the late A. T. Stewart & Co. and with H. B. Claflin & Co. until the civil war broke out. When Fort Sumter was fired upon he was

Gen. Denis F. Burke.

among the first to enlist in the company of the Sixty-ninth Regiment commanded by Capt. Thomas F. Meagher, the subsequent organizer and commander of the famous Irish Brigade.

Young Burke entered the ranks as a private, and having served with distinction all through the war, from the first battle at Bull Run until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, he returned to this city with the rank of Brevet Brigadier General, which was conferred upon him for his bravery and distinguished services in the field.

He enjoyed the privilege of being the only officer of the Irish Brigade who went out with it in 1861 and remained in the field until the close of the civil strife.

For gallant services at the battle of Malvern Hill he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and for his bravery at Harrison's Landing he was promoted to the rank of Adjutant of his regiment. He was in the thick of the fight at Antietam, and for his distinguished services in this battle he was raised to the rank of Captain.

For his bravery at Gettysburg he received the thanks of Gen. Hancock on the field. He took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Fort Sedgwick.

He received the rank of Brevet Colonel for gallantry in action Oct. 29, 1864. The rank of Brevet Brigadier General was conferred upon him on the recommendation of Gen. Hancock, who says in his official report:

I can state that he was a gallant and faithful officer, who rose from the ranks to a Colonelcy by his good conduct and services in the field. He received his brevet of Brigadier General on my recommendation, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign of 1864.

At the close of the war Gen. Burke returned to New-York and volunteered to go to Ireland during the Fenian insurrection in 1865. In February, 1867, he was arrested, but was released through the intervention of the United States Government.

Union County (N. J.) Democratic Nominations.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 19.—The Union County Democrats this afternoon nominated James E. Martine of Plainfield for State Senator; John S. Sauer of Elizabeth for Sheriff, and Edward B. Keeley of Summit for Coroner. The convention adopted resolutions indorsing the action of President Cleveland's course on the silver repeal bill and approving the action of Senators McPherson and Smith. The Republicans will pit Foster M. Voorhees, for Senator, and Assemblyman George Cyte, for Sheriff, against the Democratic candidates, and make the campaign chiefly on the race-track issue.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 19.—The Democrats of the First District of Hudson County have nominated Michael I. Fagen for the Assembly. The Republicans of the Fourth Assembly District this evening nominated William H. Hooker.

State Civil Service Reform League.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—The New-York State Civil Service Reform League met in Albany to-day. Mathew Hale was elected President and Marcus T. Hun Vice President. An address to the people of the State was issued. In this address is set forth the manner in which the civil service law has been administered under Govs. Cleveland, Hill, and Flower. The league is of the opinion that not since Mr. Cleveland was Governor has the law been carried out faithfully. Gov. Hill, it says, was charged with administering it loosely. Gov. Flower, it declares, is guilty of a "willful betrayal of public trust" as to that law, and a "distinct violation of his oath of office."

The league directs a particular charge against Controller Campbell of failure to carry out the civil service law, and asks the attention of the people to his record in this respect, in view of his candidacy for re-election.

$17.00 to Chicago and Return.

Last chance via New-York, Ontario and Western on Saturday, Oct. 21. Leave Franklin Street Ferry at 9 A. M., West 42d Street at 9:15 A. M. Arrive Chicago 4:30 P. M. Sunday. Train runs both ways via Niagara Falls.—*Adv.*

M. DE CORNELISSEN, SUICIDE

HIS THEATRICAL CRIME WILL PROBABLY COST TWO LIVES.

The Son of a French Nobleman and a Paris Modiste First Mortally Shoots Mrs. Emilie Alexandre, the Woman Who Had Cast Him Off, and Then Kills Himself—Like a Tragedy of the Boulevards, with All the Elements of French Sensationalism—His Checkered Career.

A true Parisian tragedy was enacted yesterday at 218 West Sixteenth Street.

Maurice de Cornelissen, the son of a French count and a Paris modiste, man of leisure at home and riding master in America, calmly blew the top of his head off, after first shooting a woman who had discarded him, and arranging that a full account of the affair should reach the newspapers.

Every detail that could be added to the theatrical effect of his adventure was carefully looked after, and that the world might be truly informed of his career he left a long history of his life written out ready for publication.

Only one thing happened to mar the perfection of his realistic performance. His aim at the woman was imperfect, and, instead of killing her outright as he had intended, he only inflicted a mortal wound. From this wound, the surgeons at the New-York Hospital stated last night, she would probably die before morning.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the residents of West Sixteenth Street near 218 heard a pistol shot. Immediately afterward a woman appeared in the doorway of 218 with blood streaming down her face. She was screaming and crying for help. As a crowd gathered the woman staggered back into the house and shut the door in the face of the bystanders.

Two detectives happened to be passing along Seventh Avenue at the time. They heard the shot and ran quickly down to where the woman had appeared, and forced open the door.

In the hallway they stumbled across the body of a man who lay dead on the floor. A trail of blood led up the stairs, which immediately faced the door. The man was lying face downward and a pistol was in his hand.

The detectives followed the blood trail up the stairs to the third story and into a back room. There a woman was staggering about. On a bed against the wall sat a little child. Its clothing was red with the blood which had flowed from the woman's wounds as she had tried to take the child in her arms.

The woman was faint from loss of blood, and would have fallen had the detectives not caught her and laid her on the bed.

Detectives learned that the wounded woman was Emilie Alexandre, wife of Louis Alexandre, a bookkeeper in the Hotel de l'Avenir, 134 Prince Street. She went to 218 West Sixteenth Street about two weeks ago.

Mrs. Alexandre had not been living constantly with her husband. She was married to Alexandre in the City Hall, Jan. 8, 1890. She lived with him only two months. Then she met Cornelissen. Two weeks ago she went to live at 218 West Sixteenth Street.

Both men, the husband and Cornelissen, visited her at this place. Cornelissen was constantly importuning her to return to him and threatened to kill her and her husband. A few days ago she went to Police Justice Hogan and procured a summons for Cornelissen.

When Cornelissen called yesterday afternoon he sent up word to Mrs. Alexandre that "some one wanted to see her."

She came down stairs, and he began to plead with her. For answer she showed the summons.

Then Cornelissen shot her, the bullet entering beneath the right eye and lodging in the base of the brain.

Another bullet flew wide of the mark and buried itself in the door. The third he directed toward himself and fell dead.

Mrs. Alexandre was removed to the New-York Hospital. Cornelissen's body was carried to the police station, and in his pocket was found the story of his life, addressed to the newspapers. In this he started out by saying that he was born in Paris, Dec. 23, 1862. His mother was deserted shortly after his birth by the French nobleman.

"Later," the statement goes on, "my mother met and loved the Count de Cornelissen, who adopted me, but did not marry my mother because of family complications. The Count, however, provided my mother with all the luxuries of life—horses, carriages, a mansion at Tours and a private house at 7 Bis Rue Bayard, where she now lives. Our house at Tours was called 'Les Rosiers.'"

Maurice, after trying the sea, joined the Third Belgian Lancers. He met a girl, by whom he had a son, Maurice. When his mother learned of this she cast him off, and he went to America with his boy and the child's mother. After a time he returned to Europe, where he left the girl, "who," he wrote, "had tired of me," and he came back in 1890 to America with little Maurice. He became a riding master in the Boulevard Academy, near Central Park.

Then he met Emilie Alexandre. He advertised for a governess for Maurice. Mrs. Alexandre answered.

She agreed to take his child. She told him she had been married to Alexandre. Nevertheless, they lived together, and he adopted a second child of hers as his own.

He left the Boulevard Academy and went to the Central Park Academy. Then he went to the Aldine Academy in Philadelphia, and afterward to the Chestnut Street Riding School in the same city.

In Philadelphia Cornelissen became ill and lost his place. He returned to this city and soon afterward opened a photograph gallery at Stapleton, S. I.

Cornelissen goes on in his statement:

Emilie told me last night she would have nothing more to do with me and could never love me again. She said it was her last word. It is a terrible blow to me. * * * I gave her the warning that I would kill her and her husband and at the same time myself. She did not believe it. Now it is too late.

Poor children! How pitiful it is for them to lose at once father and mother, but now they will be better off, any way, as the mother was on a wrong road and would soon have dishonored them, herself and myself. I want to prevent it. The husband is too much of a coward to be looked after. I have arranged everything so the children will not be left behind. God bless them and bring them in the right way. Her child was a Jewish child. I had him baptized and made a Christian. The Lord will take this into consideration.

The little I have is in Emilie's hands and I want it left so that they may have it. * * * I have nothing more to say, and Mr. Petit of 401 Broadway, Rooms 11 and 12, will see for my dear children.

Good-bye, mother; good-bye, Rene and Maurice. Dear little children, I loved you so much. Forgive your poor father, but it is your mother's fault.

Cornelissen also addressed a letter to Alexandre, in which he reproached him roundly, and called him a coward from beginning to end.

In his pockets were several letters, a notebook, and a picture of Mrs. Alexandre, besides a box of iron toys, evidently bought for the children.

Alexandre was at the scene of the tragedy last night and fondly caressed both the children, who are too young to be aware of what has happened.

The "Mr. Petit" spoken of by Cornelissen is Edward Petit, a dealer in glass at the address given.

The Yellow Fever in Georgia.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 19.—Thirty-one new cases of yellow fever were reported today, five white and twenty-three colored. One patient died and twenty-four were discharged.

CALISAYA LA RILLA IS IN ALL respects the best preparation of Calisaya.—*Adv.*

GRUESOME COMPANION IN DEATH.

A Pet Black Snake Winds Itself About Suicide Eisele's Arm.

Charles Eisele, nineteen years old, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in the dingy and poorly-furnished little room in the boarding house at 238 East Forty-sixth Street, and as he lay cold and still on the cot a blacksnake crawled up and wound itself about the arm above the stiffened fingers closed tightly over a revolver.

Eisele was a taxidermist. Here and there about the room where he lived were birds of gay plumage, mounted with considerable skill. There were more on the walls, and under the narrow cot were several hundred of them.

Eisele did not go to work yesterday morning. In the afternoon he visited his friend, Charles Meixel, at 334 East Forty-sixth Street. He started for home at 3 o'clock, after asking Meixel to come to his room in an hour.

When Meixel called, Eisele lay on the bed and at first he seemed to be only sleeping. Again and again his friend called him, but there was no answer. Eisele had been dead more than an hour.

Word was sent to the Twenty-third Precinct Station and Policeman John McDermott went to Eisele's room.

He opened the door and then drew back with a shudder. The black snake, coiled about the dead boy's arm, flashed up its head and turned its vicious eyes toward the intruder while it slowly uncoiled itself.

From Meixel the policeman learned that the snake had been a pet, which Eisele had owned for some time, and of which he had been very fond. It was allowed to crawl about the room at will. Until recently an owl shared Eisele's affections with the snake.

Meixel told the policeman that the mounted birds and animals in Eisele's meagre quarters were worth at least $1,000.

Eisele's father lives at 688 Tenth Avenue, but the young man had not lived at home for nearly two years. In the suicide's room were found two letters addressed to his father, but neither gave a reason for his act.

It is thought that loneliness and homesickness were what caused him to end his life.

MAYNARD STRONGLY DENOUNCED.

German-American Union's Protest Against a Pollution of the Judiciary.

The candidacy of Isaac H. Maynard for Judge of the Court of Appeals received a severe blow yesterday from the German-American Reform Union, an organization made up of representative German-Americans, whose words carry great weight with their fellow-citizens in political campaigns, as well as in other important matters.

The union met yesterday and adopted a protest against Mr. Maynard, and an appeal to the German-American voters of the State to maintain the purity of the judiciary. It was signed by a committee made up of Carl Schurz, Oswald Ottendorfer, Arthur von Briesen, Louis Windmuller, Percival Knauty, and Gustav Pollack. It reads as follows:

The nomination of Isaac H. Maynard as a candidate for a seat on the highest judicial bench of the State of New-York is the most insolent insult that can be offered to the moral sense and the self-respect of the people.

That Maynard has committed one of the worst crimes known to the law in stealing an official certificate of election for the purpose of bringing the State Senate under the power of his party has been most conclusively set forth by the Bar Associations of several cities in this State. His own friends do not deny the fact. They only seek to justify his criminal act by the plea that in doing what he did he secured to his party the proper measure of power, and they affirm that, therefore, Maynard is entitled to the Judgeship as a reward.

This attempt at a justification is, if possible, worse than the crime itself. If crime is justified when it is committed for the purpose of regulating the distribution of political power, the confusion of all conceptions of legal right will soon transform our democratic Government into the wildest Anarchy. When criminals are made Judges because they are criminals and in order to reward them for their crimes, there will soon be an end of all right and justice, of the government of law, and of the security of person and property.

We, therefore, appeal to all good citizens without distinction of party, and especially to our German fellow-citizens, who have the honor and the welfare of the Commonwealth at heart, to resist with all their strength the revolting demand made upon them by the nomination of Maynard, and to vote as one man for his honorable and able opponent, E. T. Bartlett, that the judicial bench may be saved from the appalling pollution and the State of New-York from the disgrace and danger, which the election of Maynard would inevitably bring with it.

A number of the gentlemen who are members of the German-American Reform Union were identified with the German-American Cleveland Union, which took a very effective part in the Presidential campaign last year.

BANQUET ENDS THE JUBILEE.

Cardinal Gibbons Entertained at a Brilliant Coronation Feast.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—The Catholic Club tonight, in the Carrollton Hotel, by a grand coronation banquet, fittingly brought to a close the jubilee of Cardinal Gibbons. The company included statesmen of national reputation, prelates of world-wide fame, men eminent in the field of letters, and citizens high in public station and respected for private worth.

At the conclusion of the dinner, James R. Wheeler, the President of the Catholic Club, made a short speech eulogistic of the chief guest, and then proposed the health of the Cardinal, who, upon rising to respond to the toast, was greeted with long and hearty cheers.

The Cardinal in the course of his remarks, after speaking of the harmonious relations between Church and State in this country, said: "For my own part, I do not desire to see the relations between Church and State any closer than they are at present. I do not wish to see the day when the civil authorities may be called upon to build our churches and to subsidize our clergy, for then they might dictate to us what doctrines we ought to teach."

Cardinal Gibbons spoke of the patriotism of the people of the United States, their intelligence, respect for law and religious sentiment, dwelling especially upon this last topic, and at the conclusion of his speech was loudly applauded and cheered.

President Cleveland was unable to attend the banquet. He sent this letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12, 1893.

The Catholic Club of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your invitation to attend the banquet to be given to Cardinal Gibbons on Thursday evening, the 19th inst. I should be glad to mingle with those who on that occasion will testify to the respect and esteem which they hold for this eminent prelate, and regret exceedingly that the pressure of public business will prevent the acceptance of your kind invitation. Very truly yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Letters of regret were also received from other distinguished men in Washington and other parts of the country.

Among the other speakers at the banquet were Senator Gorman and Archbishop Ireland. Mr. Gorman paid a most graceful tribute to the Cardinal, saying at the end of his speech:

"He has been from the very beginning of his career, a steadfast friend of the poor, the advocate of the weak, a helper of the fallen, a firm supporter of the rights of the people, a promoter of peace and of every measure tending to increase the enlightment, prosperity, and happiness of those among whom he has lived. His qualities as a citizen and as a man have entitled him to, and have won, the unfeigned respect of the people of the United States."

Archbishop Ireland said, in the course of his remarks: "I do not know whether or not you appreciate the full value of the union you see typified here to-night—the union of the Catholic Church and America, the fraternity between the Church and the non-Catholics of the Nation. The Vice President of the United States comes here to-night and takes his seat alongside the Cardinal. This spirit of fraternity between Church and State thus typified is the result of the work of our American Cardinal."

Pulled the Trigger and Was Killed.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 19.—Matthew Stegmuller, an old resident of South Norwalk, sixty-two years of age, committed suicide to-day by placing the muzzle of a double-barrel shotgun in his mouth and pulling the trigger. The upper part of his head was blown off. Mr. Stegmuller was prominent in German circles. For the past few months he appeared to have been somewhat mentally unbalanced.

H. F. Bindseil, manufacturer of finest Furs at lowest prices. 861 Broadway, near 17th St.—*Adv.*

NO FIGHT AT CONEY ISLAND

THE TIMES WINS ITS BATTLE FOR KINGS COUNTY'S HONOR.

FRIGHTENED OFFICIALS FORCED TO ACT.

The Announcement Made After a Conference Yesterday in Mayor Boody's Office.

BROOKLYN "RING" LIGHTENS SHIP.

Having Already Thrown Over the Indicted Aldermen to Save Mayor Boody, It Now for the Same Reason Throws Over the Prize Fighters—In Declaring that Corbett and Mitchell Must Not Battle at Coney Island, Purely Political Expediency Was Regarded—A Full Month's Work, in Which The Times and Brooklyn's Clergymen and Other Decent Citizens Stood Shoulder to Shoulder, Was Needed to Gain the Victory—Not a Brooklyn Paper Gave Aid—Impudent Words of Prize-Fighting Officials When They Still Declared the Fight Would Take Place—Clergymen to Whom Honor Is Due.

The New-York Times has won its battle against the proposed international prize fight at Coney Island between James J. Corbett and Charles Mitchell.

The prize fight will not take place. This is official.

The Brooklyn "ring," its frightened Mayor, and the arrogant "Boss" have thrown the Coney Island prize-fighting club overboard in the hope of saving their political ship from the storm aroused by The New-York Times, which now threatens its destruction.

Yesterday morning Mayor Boody, District Attorney Ridgway, Sheriff Courtney, and Corporation Counsel Almet F. Jenks met in the Mayor's office in the Brooklyn City Hall.

It is said that the conference was the outcome of a visit paid by "Boss" McLaughlin to Gov. Flower in this city a few days ago.

It is further said that the Governor impressed upon the mind of the Brooklyn "Boss" the absolute necessity of taking prompt action in the direction of satisfying the indignant and thoroughly-aroused citizens of Brooklyn that the fight between Corbett and Mitchell would not be allowed to take place.

The Governor, who has not at any time been a patron of prize fights, and who has no sympathy for the brutes who participate in them, was able and willing, unlike the "Boss," to act in the matter without any fear of offending either fighters or promoters of fights.

The "Boss" learned from other sources, too, that unless the officials under his domination did their duty in this matter of the prize fight, charges would be preferred against them by members of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union and other Christian organizations of great influence, and that unless something was done toward allaying the storm of indignation sweeping through the churches and homes of Brooklyn, his candidate for Mayor would be doomed to certain and overwhelming defeat.

The conference in the Mayor's office lasted nearly two hours. It was finally agreed by all present that an official announcement should be sent out to the public declaring that the fight would be prohibited.

As District Attorney Ridgway and Sheriff Courtney, previous to the conference, stood on common ground—the former negatively and the other positively—as defenders of the brutal prize fights at Coney Island, and as the Mayor had not said one word in condemnation of this fight until prompted by a desire to save himself from political shipwreck, none of the officials in the conference was "turned down."

The agreement to stop the fight was entered into purely as a matter of political expediency. No principle in the matter was discussed. The agreement was made because each of these officials saw that it would be foolhardy and dangerous to trifle with an outraged public any longer.

Mayor Boody, after leaving the conference, announced to the reporters of the local papers that the prize fight arranged to take place between Corbett and Mitchell would not occur at Coney Island. District Attorney Ridgway corroborated this announcement. He said:

"The fight will not take place. I do not believe there ever was any intention of its taking place. The county authorities will prevent it."

"Will other fights at Coney Island be allowed to take place?" the District Attorney was asked.

"That I do not know," said Mr. Ridgway. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

"And it will be an evil day, indeed, for the Brooklyn ring if other fights are allowed," said a clergyman to whom Mr. Ridgway's Scriptural remark was repeated.

Sheriff Courtney said to a reporter shortly after leaving the conference:

"The fight will not be allowed to take place. I have just come from a conference with Mayor Boody."

Mayor Boody hopes to profit by the announcement he caused to be made yesterday concerning the fight. As a matter of fact, it was not until he was convinced that a political necessity for the prevention of the fight had arisen that he took any action in the matter.

As a matter of fact, also, the Coney Island battle ground is not within his jurisdiction. Mayor Boody made that fact an excuse for declining publicly to condemn the fight, even when Mayor Gilroy, who also has no jurisdiction over Coney Island, declared to a reporter for The New-York Times that no such fight could take place in this city, and that if necessary in order to prevent its taking place here he would himself head a posse to stop the disgraceful and brutal exhibition.

Mayor Boody, Sheriff Courtney, Corporation Counsel Almet F. Jenks, District Attorney Ridgway, and "Boss" McLaughlin have placed the stamp of condemnation on a proposed prize fight.

It is understood that the clergymen of Brooklyn will now hold the "ring" responsible for the seventeen prize fights which have already occurred, under conditions identical with those which would have attended the international prize fight, had it not been for the course of The New-York Times, vigorously and practically supported by the clergy, and the interference of the Governor.

The ill-temper and moroseness detected last night in the usually affable District Attorney Ridgway were ascribed by his intimates to his sense of the fact that prize fighters, even, will have no respect for guarantees of non-interference by the county officials, in view of the appellate powers of the Chief Executive of the State.

To save the Mayor, the indicted Aldermen were thrown overboard.

To lighten ship still further, the prize fighters have been thrown overboard.

The candidates of the "ring" are wondering which of their number will be the next placatory sacrifice.

THE TIMES'S VIGOROUS BATTLE.

A Full Month, Aided by Brooklyn Clergymen, It Waged War to Prevent the Fight.

It is just a month since The New-York Times began its fight to prevent the international battle scheduled to be fought in December at the Coney Island Athletic Club between Charles Mitchell and James J. Corbett.

The Times took up the cudgels in behalf of the good name of Brooklyn on Sept. 20, the day of Mitchell's arrival in America, and there has not been a day's let-up in the agitation.

Begun under tremendous disadvantages, without the aid of a single Brooklyn newspaper, the fight in behalf of decent public sentiment went forward day by day, gathering influence and momentum, until its pressure on the authorities became irresistible.

At the outset of its campaign The Times sent to Gov. Flower and interviewed him at every county fair he visited, in the effort to obtain from him a promise to interfere, or a definite statement of his position in regard to the fight.

Gov. Flower talked in a general way, but at no time did he publicly say he would stop this particular fight. He did go so far as to say, however, that there must be no violation of the law at Coney Island, and that he "expected the officials of Kings County to do their duty."

Notwithstanding this expressed expectation on the part of the Governor, the brutal Ernst-Leeds fight came off in the ring of the Coney Island Athletic Club, without interference of any kind by Sheriff Courtney, District Attorney Ridgway, or Chief of Police John Y. McKane.

To the assistance of The New-York Times promptly came forward a number of fearless and outspoken clergymen of Brooklyn, and by the joint efforts of The Times and the preachers in the City of Churches public sentiment was soon fully aroused and set in motion.

There has been a wonderful show of public sentiment in Brooklyn against the fight. Never before had the pulpit presented such an organized battle front. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Sunday School Union joined the ranks of the protesters under The Times's leadership, and from decent citizens

Beale of the Pennsylvania Avenue Congregational Church.

On Sept. 27 the Rev. W. W. Bowdish of the Embury Methodist Episcopal Church addressed a written protest to Police Justice Newton, matchmaker of the club. He received no answer.

On Sept. 30 the Brooklyn Sunday School Union addressed to Gov. Flower a formal protest against the fight, offering to assist him, if desired, in securing evidence that the law was to be violated.

On Oct. 9 the Governor, through his private secretary, sent a polite reply, mildly assuring the Sunday School Union that he "would endeavor to see that the law was not violated."

On Oct. 2 "Boss" McLaughlin made his attack on the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, publicly and falsely stating that just such prize fights as occurred at the Coney Island Athletic Club could be seen almost any day at the association rooms.

"Boss" McLaughlin's sneering attack on the Young Men's Christian Association hurried public sentiment forward at an accelerated gait.

The Young Men's Christian Association, fired with indignation, opened its batteries with telling effect.

The Brooklyn and Long Island Methodist Episcopal Preachers' Association met at the Young Men's Christian Association Oct. 2 and drafted for circulation a petition against the fight, to be signed and forwarded to Gov. Flower. The association earnestly commended The Times.

On the same day the Brooklyn Presbytery and the Managers of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union met separately and protested against the fight.

The Congregational Clerical Union assembled in New-York the same day and uttered an earnest protest.

That was the day on which John Y. McKane, owner of the Coney Island Athletic Club building, Chief of Police of Coney Island, Supervisor of Gravesend, and Superintendent of the Sheepshead Bay Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, told a reporter for The New-York Times, for publication, that he "didn't care a snap what the preachers said."

On Oct. 5 Bruiser Mitchell said, in an interview, that there was not a shadow of a doubt about the fight taking place.

The same day the Christian Endeavor Societies of Brooklyn met and commended The Times and denounced the fight.

On Sunday, Oct. 8, the Brooklyn clergy fired their second broadside. Sermons commending The Times and denouncing the fight were preached by the Rev. Dr. Nathan Hubbell of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. E. H. Wellman of the Church of the Ascension, the Rev. Dr. Adams of All Souls' Universalist Church, the Rev. H. W. Byrnes of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage of the Presbyterian Tabernacle, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, the Rev. Charles Herald of the People's Church, and the Rev. Hubert Welsh of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church.

On Oct. 11 the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of this city joined hands in arranging a movement for mass meetings of protest.

The next day John Y. McKane's pastor, the Rev. J. A. Churchill, came forth to defend his Sunday-school Superintendent.

Vicar General Farley, the Rev. Father Ducey of this city, and the Rev. Father Sylvester Malone of Brooklyn, representing the Roman Catholic Church, joined their voices to the general protest. The Rev. Jeremiah Brosnan of St. James's (old) Roman Catholic Church of Brooklyn had already entered the movement.

On Sunday, Oct. 15, the Brooklyn clergy poured a third broadside into the Kings County official and made another third rally under The Times's banner. Sermons were preached, among others, by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, the Rev. A. C. Dixon of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, the Rev. W. W. Bowdish of Embury Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. R. S. Povey of the Throop Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

On Oct. 15 appeared M. De l'Epee's brilliant picture of "McKane's Sodom-by-the-Sea."

On Oct. 16 Gov. Flower and "Boss" McLaughlin had a conference at the Windsor Hotel, in this city. It was said they talked about the prize fight.

On Oct. 19 the international prize fight was declared "off" by the authorities.

The great fight was won at last.

WHAT THE OFFICIALS SAID.

The "Boss" Insulted the Y. M. C. A.—Courtney Talked of "Prating Ministers."

The citizens of Brooklyn and Kings County will do well to bear in mind the openly-expressed sentiments of the local officials and bosses when The New-York Times inaugurated its battle against the bruisers.

On Oct. 4 Hugh McLaughlin, leader of the "machine" Democracy of Kings County, was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times to state his position with respect to the proposed championship battle. He said:

I don't look upon this matter as a prize fight. It isn't one, in my opinion. Why, you can see just such a prize fight every day up at the Young Men's Christian Association.

This slander on the Young Men's Christian Association was met by an immediate and indignant outcry from Young Men's Christian Association members that no boxing of any kind was permitted in the gymnasium.

On Sept. 26 District Attorney Ridgway was asked what he intended to do in regard to the proposed Corbett-Mitchell fight at Coney Island.

The District Attorney said, carelessly, that he did not know anything about it.

As it would not come off before December, he thought there was plenty of time to consider the matter.

"Pshaw, the clamor will all blow over before the fight," said Under Sheriff "Bub" McLaughlin on Sept. 27.

On the same day John Y. McKane declared that his only interest in the fight was to make sure of his rent for the club building.

When Sheriff Courtney was asked on Sept. 25 what he thought of Gov. Flower's condemnation of prize fighting he seemed pained and surprised.

"I sincerely hope," he said, "that no such orders (by the Governor to stop the men from entering the ring) will be issued, as I want to see the pugilists enter for the forty-thousand-dollar purse, and see which is the better man.

"I intend to see Dixon and Smith fight at Coney Island to-morrow night, and I shall take my two sons with me. I do not think these contests have a demoralizing effect on my boys, and I have bought them tickets regularly. I think it best to let them attend the fights, as it shows them a bit of the world, and I find it does not hurt them in the least."

"The idea of ministers prating against prize fights is absurd," said Sheriff Courtney on Oct. 2. "Why, them fellows themselves encourage football games and attend them, too. They are more dangerous than prize fights, as men precipitate upon each other and frequently break each other's limbs and injure themselves so they never recover."

Following are extracts from an interview with Sheriff Courtney, published in The Sun Sept. 29:

"You are still in favor of the fight?"

"I am. It will not be a violation of the law," said the Sheriff.

"Have you seen District Attorney Ridgway?"

"No."

"Do you intend to see him?"

"I don't know. Why should I run around after him? It isn't any business of mine, is it?"

"Then you don't care about what the public has to say?"

"Not a bit."

Judge Newton expressed his sentiments on the proposed international fight in The Brooklyn Eagle.

"It will be a spectacle," said he, "calculated to make any but effeminate blood tingle, and from the ring neither man will carry a mark which will last the week out. When men no longer have spirit enough to resent an affront. It will be time enough to keep Corbett and Mitchell apart."

CONTENDED FOR PUBLIC DECENCY.

Clergymen Who Threw Their Influence Against Prize-Fighting Officials.

To the clergymen of Brooklyn, as well as to The New-York Times, the official declaration that the Mitchell-Corbett fight shall not take place comes as a great and inspiring assurance of victory to crown the vigorous efforts of a month in behalf of public morals and public decency.

Not less earnest or less active than The Times, these ministers of the City of Churches came forward manfully when it was shown that the law was to be violated with the connivance of public officials. Together The Times and the Brooklyn clergymen have fought, day by day, having but one common object—the good of the community—in view.

Here are the names of the Brooklyn clergymen who stood up for public decency, and have arrayed themselves, with The Times, against the brutal and degrading exhibitions of the Coney Island Athletic Club:

The Rev. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church.
The Rev. Nathan Hubbell, D. D., of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, Eastern Parkway and Berriman Street.
The Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Willoughby and Clermont Avenues.
The Rev. Edwin Homer Wellman, D. D., of the Church of the Atonement, Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street.
The Rev. John Coleman Adams, pastor of All Souls' Universalist Church, South Ninth Street.
The Rev. H. W. Byrnes, pastor of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., of the Presbyterian Tabernacle Church.
The Rev. Charles Herald of the People's Church, Ralph Avenue and Chauncey Street.
The Rev. Herbert Welsh of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. J. F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Tompkins and Willoughby Avenues.
The Rev. Albert F. Newton, pastor of the Rochester Avenue Congregational Church.
The Rev. J. Russell Taber, pastor of the Church of Good Tidings, at Quincy Street and Stuyvesant Avenue.
The Rev. C. Elwood Nash, pastor of the Universalist Church of Our Father, Lefferts Avenue and Grand Avenue.
The Rev. William T. Beale, Pennsylvania Avenue Congregational Church.
The Rev. Reese F. Alsop of St. Ann's Episcopal Church.
The Rev. C. C. Hall of the First Presbyterian Church.
The Rev. George Van Alstyne of the Sands Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. A. J. F. Behrends of the Central Congregational Church.
The Rev. S. A. Elliott of the First Unitarian Church.
The Rev. R. R. Meredith of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.
The Rev. James H. Darlington of Christ Church, Protestant Episcopal.
The Rev. J. Wesley Johnston, St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. Edward Stevens Wright.
The Rev. James G. Ditmars of Hope Baptist Church.
The Rev. James S. Chadwick of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. W. W. Bowdish of Embury Methodist Church.
The Rev. Charles W. Parsons of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. John Rippere of the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. Robert J. Kent of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church.
The Rev. O. Bartholomew of the Fleet Street Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. D. J. Patterson of the Second United Presbyterian Church.
The Rev. Jeremiah Brosnan of St. James's (old) Roman Catholic Church.
The Rev. Thomas C. McClelland of Old Bushwick Reformed Church.
The Rev. R. S. Povey of the Throop Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. A. C. Dixon of the Hanson Place Baptist Church.
The Rev. Father Sylvester Malone of the Roman Catholic Church of Saints Peter and Paul.
The Rev. H. R. Waite of Trinity Congregational Church.
The Rev. W. J. Mosier of Grace Baptist Church.
The Rev. John J. Arnaud of the Monroe Street Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. William W. Gillies of the South Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. J. H. Lightbourne of the Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. John Talmadge Bergen of the South Reformed Church.
The Rev. D. Butler Pratt of the Beecher Memorial Church.
The Rev. Andrew F. Underhill of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd.
The Rev. W. F. Selleck of Coney Island.

To these are to be added the names of Vicar General Farley and the Rev. Father Ducey of the Roman Catholic Church of this city; also the names of E. W. Guilliard of The Independent, and the Rev. W. H. De Puy, associate editor of The Christian Advocate, the official organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country.

Official action commendatory of The New-York Times and condemnatory of the prize fight was taken by the Brooklyn and Long Island Preachers' Meeting, the Congregational Clerical Union of New-York, the Brooklyn Presbytery, and the Brooklyn Sunday School Union.

MITCHELL HEARS THE NEWS.

Will He and Corbett Get that $5,000 Each from Judge Newton?

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 19.—Charles Mitchell received official notice to-night that the Sheriff of Kings County had decided not to allow the fight between Corbett and Mitchell to come off at Coney Island in December. Mitchell said he was asked to state what purse he would take to bring the affair off in New-Orleans or San Francisco, but, in his opinion, if it were illegal to fight in one State, it was also in another. He had come to America for the sole purpose of striving for the championship. If the battle could not be brought off here, he said, it could be elsewhere, and suggested either Mexico or Havana as the place.

At either of these places he would meet Corbett, not under his pet Marquis of Queensberry rules, but under London prize-ring rules, on the turf, with bare knuckles, and all the other conditions which had surrounded the battle for the world's championship in former times. Corbett could make the stake whatever he saw fit, and he would come with his side of it, whatever the amount.

Mitchell said the Coney Island Club had agreed, in the event of its not being able to bring off the fight, to pay Corbett and himself $5,000 each. This he failed to do. The Englishman will arrange for a conference with Corbett in a few days.

Still Puts His Trust in Ridgway.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 19.—Pugilist James J. Corbett this evening received word that the Kings County officials had decided to stop the proposed fight between himself and Mitchell at the Coney Island Athletic Club. When seen at his training quarters to-night Corbett said that he proposed going on with his daily training as heretofore, and if the fight did not come off it would be no fault of his. Corbett refused to say whether he would sign to fight before any other club. Corbett refused to attend the Dixon exhibition in the Opera House here to-night.

Can't Fight in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 19.—Gov. Foster, here on a brief visit, expresses his intention to prevent the Corbett-Mitchell prize fight from coming to New-Orleans. In his opinion, there is no great likelihood of that event, or any other prize fight, being brought to New-Orleans this Fall. Should there be, however, he will at once take steps to thwart any such attempt. He declines to state what measures for prevention he would take, but said he was determined in the matter.

GRAND JUROR SLEVIN'S DEFENSE.

Investigation of Dr. Parkhurst's Charge that He Violates the Excise Laws.

The Grand Jury yesterday began an investigation of the charge made against one of its members, Hugh Slevin, by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's society, which says he is unfit to be a juryman, because the excise law is violated in four saloons of which he is the reputed proprietor.

On Wednesday Mr. Slevin offered to withdraw from the Grand Jury, but those who were serving with him would not listen to the proposition, and adopted resolutions ordering an examination of the allegations.

Dr. Parkhurst, Thaddeus D. Kenneson, one of his active supporters; Alexander F. Irvine, and Andrew Lowrey of the Society for the Prevention of Crime were subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury yesterday. They were all present, but two detectives, who had been wanted, came too late for the hearing.

Mr. Kenneson said, after the examination, that he would not be surprised if a presentment of some sort were made against Dr. Parkhurst. Hugh Slevin withdrew during the investigation.

Mr. Kenneson is a lawyer, with an office in the Mills Building. While he is not the counsel for the society of which Dr. Parkhurst is the head, he is strongly in sympathy with its work. He called a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday of the summons to appear before the Grand Jury, but, of course, would say nothing of what was done in the jury room.

The society, he said, in spite of Mr. Slevin's statement to the contrary, is sure that the Grand Juror is the reputed proprietor of four saloons—211 Bleecker Street, 840 Broadway, 201 West Fourteenth Street, and at Waverley Place and Sixth Avenue. The society is equally sure that in these saloons the excise laws have been broken.

In discussing the statement of Hugh Slevin that the licenses of the places are not in his name, Mr. Kenneson said that Slevin's name appears in the Bleecker Street saloon, and also on the doors of the Broadway saloon. The Fourteenth Street place is known as "The Slevin."

To Hugh Slevin's statement that once he owned the Bleecker Street saloon and had sold it, Mr. Kenneson said two of the society's agents had bought whisky there on Sunday, Oct. 8, and on Oct. 15, and upon the bottle were blown the words, "Slevin—Pure Whisky."

Of the Fourteenth Street place and the denial by Superintendent Byrnes that his wife owned it, Mr. Kenneson had a word to say. According to his statement, when the society made out a case against the saloon

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Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. O. Worthly, Lancaster, N. H., says: "I have used it in cases requiring brain and nerve food as a result of overwork, attended with exhaustion and loss of strength, with impaired digestion, with good results."

MOLES AND WARTS REMOVED

Without pain or cutting. Superfluous hair permanently removed by electricity. Consultation free. JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist, 20 years' experience. 125 West 42d St., N. Y. Send stamp for 150-page book on skin blemishes.

The Peddler Tells You

possibly, that Pearline is too good for ordinary uses; he says, "of course it's nice enough for delicate things, but what I have is just as good for scrubbing, scouring, etc., and is cheaper." Now, we say this: **Pearline** is the best to use for **everything**, and the best is the cheapest, in the end. It does its work better, quicker, easier, safer, more satisfactorily. **Pearline** is cheap enough for any use. Imitations are dear at any price and any purpose. Compare the value of the things ruined with the small amount of money saved by their use. 384

the bartender disappeared and was brought back when Hugh Slevin gave the word.

Mr. Kenneson showed a copy which he said came from the county records. In this two transfers were named as first of record on May 27, 1890, consideration $40,000, from the Holland Trust Company, trustee, under the will of Peter J. Nevius, to Ophelia Byrnes, property on the north side of Fifty-eighth Street, (the Byrneses' home.) The second was on March 30, 1890, consideration $60,000, from Abraham Stern and Archer Weinstein and wife to Ophelia Byrnes, of the property at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street. This deed was recorded, at the request of Turner, McClure & Ralston, for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. According to another copy, which Mr. Kenneson showed yesterday, the property at Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue was leased in 1891 by Ophelia Byrnes to Hugh Slevin for twenty years, at $6,000 a year for the first five years and $7,000 a year for the remainder of the term.

Mr. Kenneson pointed out that Hugh Slevin as a Grand Juror was entered as a liquor dealer at 211 Bleecker Street. In behalf of Mr. Slevin, it is said he has no interest in the places Dr. Parkhurst has singled out, and the claim is made that the Society for the Prevention of Crime was not sure of its ground before it made the charges. Slevin, it is said, often buys up places which need repairing, puts in some fancy fixings, and then sells out at a profit. He also, it is said, often allows his name to be used by the purchasers, with the understanding that under no circumstances shall he be identified with the business, the license and all details being in other hands.

BANKERS DEMAND REPEAL.

Joseph C. Hendrix, Horace White, and Others Read Papers at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—In the second and closing day's session of the nineteenth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, the first paper considered the panic in Australia and in the United States and was presented by Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank of New-York. He said, among other things, after speaking of the recent depression:

"Co-operation was vindicated afresh in this panic. The splendid generalship of the New-York Clearing House deserves unstinted praise. It was the important check to the wave of disaster. The power of combination to protect the banks and avert disaster must show to Legislatures the impotency of multiform restrictions, and the duty of bankers to see that the accumulations of industry shall not be imperiled by legislative red tape."

Horace White of New-York, in the course of a paper on "An Elastic Currency," said:

"The present national bank currency is not and never was an elastic currency. It has great and abounding merits, but elasticity is not one of them. The great merit of the national bank currency is its security. This is due to the Government's guarantee, which, in its turn, is justified by four separate funds, viz., United States bonds, the 5 per cent. redemption fund, the first lien on assets, and the first lien on shareholders' liability. The Government's guarantee is always sufficient for the noteholders. The question is, whether United States bonds can be dispensed with as part of the security of the Government."

Mr. White quoted the letter of Controller Hepburn in reply to M. D. Harter, Feb. 24, 1883, which stated that if the banks had never given to the United States bonds as collateral security for their notes, but instead a first lien upon the assets, the United States would up to June 30, 1892, have lost but $953,667, still leaving a clear profit arising from the taxation of national bank notes alone of $57,026,333—the period included extending from the organization of the national banking system in 1863 to the date above given. White argued that the bonded security is not a necessity.

Another way, he said, to dispense with bond security would be by bank consolidation, making one bank so large that it could not fail, as, for example, the Bank of England or Bank of France. National banks should also be allowed to have branches; they would all be stronger in a crisis.

Mr. White said it is safe to predict the present bonded debt will not outlast its maturing in 1907. Any revival of the State bank system would be bad. The States certainly could not do for the banks any better than the National Government.

Following Mr. White, Sydney Sherwood of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore gave a resume of the Bankers' Association, its origin, work, and prosperity. E. C. Leech of New-York took for his subject "The Silver Question as Related to the Appreciation of Gold." Among other things, he said:

"Nothing short of a reversal of the policy embodied in both the Sherman act and the Bland-Allen act will restore confidence and attract foreign investments. In the words of the late Secretary Windom, 'the quality of circulation is even more important than the quantity.' The only way to maintain our credit is to go out of this silver business until other commercial countries find it to their interest to join in the restoration of silver as money."

On the report of the Nominating Committee the following officers were elected: President, M. M. White, President of the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati; First Vice President, John G. P. Odell, President of the Union National Bank of Chicago; members of the Executive Council to fill vacancies, Dumont Clark, J. B. Fargan, A. B. Hepburn, M. H. Rhawn, John B. Branch, T. B. Day, and F. W. Hayes.

The Executive Council reported a resolution demanding in the name of the American Bankers' Association the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law. It was immediately adopted and ordered to be telegraphed to the Senate.

The proceedings of the convention concluded this afternoon. A number of papers were ordered printed without reading. To-night the delegates were the guests of the Chicago Bankers' Association at a reception at the Union League Club.

FLINT'S FINE Furniture

Who would pay 50 per cent. more for a thing than the same or an equally good article could be procured for?

Yet this is continually being done by persons wanting furniture, from lack of knowledge as to who manufacture and who do not.

Ten to 50 per cent. is the difference between the maker's price and the retailer's price.

As manufacturers we offer our goods at this saving. Plain Furniture, medium cost Furniture, and the most elegant that can be made.

Be sure to investigate before ordering.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

STORES:
104, 106, 108 WEST 14TH ST.

MANUFACTORY 154, 156 WEST 19TH ST.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Liepmann Brothers, importers of kid gloves at 480 Broome Street, made an assignment yesterday to Julius Petterson, an employe, giving preferences for $40,835, as follows: Julius Petterson, $835, for borrowed money and salary; Frederick Latus, $1,000, for commissions; Mrs. Marguerite Stannard of London, $13,000, for borrowed money; Mrs. Frederica Jacoby of London, $13,000, for borrowed money, and Louise C. Liepmann of London, $13,000, for borrowed money. The partners are Paul and Henry Liepmann of Glasgow, Scotland, and Richard Liepmann of this city. The deed of assignment was signed by Richard only for the firm. The business was established in Glasgow about fifty years ago by the father of the present partners, who retired in 1880 and died recently, leaving an estate worth about $300,000, it was said. The Glasgow house is Liepmann, Lehmann & Co. Mr. Lehmann has been dead some years. The business in this city was established about six years ago. The firm claimed a capital of $200,000 to $250,000, and heretofore has imported dress goods, besides kid gloves. In the trade the failure was attributed to bad business and the hard times, and the liabilities were estimated at from $150,000 to $250,000. At the store all information regarding the failure was refused, but the assignee declared that the highest trade estimate was grossly exaggerated. When asked if the liabilities were $150,000, he said he could not state definitely what they were. The liabilities, it is said, are principally due in Europe.

—Rachel Prince, manufacturer of furs at 14 Waverley Place, failed yesterday, and the Sheriff closed her place of business on an execution for $20,979, which she confessed to Annie F. Schloss for borrowed money. Two replevins were given to the Coroner, one for $2,480, in favor of Gaudig & Blum, and the other for $1,293, in favor of Herzig Brothers. Mrs. Prince is the wife of David Prince, who failed in 1883. Since then the business has been carried on in her name. The attorney for the judgment creditor said that the liabilities were about $50,000.

—Peter A. Oppizzi, dealer in wines and liquors at 2 South Fifth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to William Culman, giving preferences to Mary A. Oppizzi and the Napa Valley Wine Company of San Francisco, the amounts not being mentioned. He was formerly manager of a newspaper in San Francisco for several years, and started in the present business in May, 1892, succeeding F. Arnault. A few months ago Mr. Oppizzi claimed assets of $16,000, with liabilities of $9,500.

—The New-York City Ice Company of 409 West Twelfth Street has been ordered dissolved by the Supreme Court, and Charles H. Macy has been appointed receiver. It was incorporated in May, 1875, with a capital stock of $250,000, and in April, 1891, leased its entire plant to the Consumers' Ice Company. It has icehouses at Athens and Catskill, on the Hudson, valued at $25,000 and $45,000, and three ice barges worth $29,000. The liabilities are $198,930, including $75,000 of bonds, and the assets are $100,420.

—Grant Locomotive Works.—The statement of the assignee of the insolvent Grant Locomotive Works of Chicago shows assets of $1,136,338.07. Receipts on transactions from June 6 to Sept. 23 are placed at $25,488.83, and the disbursements for that period were $26,101.25.

—Joseph Welsh, manufacturer of cotton goods in Philadelphia, has been attached for $3,447, in favor of Ambrose R. Adams, and the attachment was served on two commission merchants here who handle his goods. He has been in business many years.

—A. F. Ball, who has been doing business in Springfield, Mass., as a saddler for more than twenty-five years, has filed a petition in insolvency. His assets, including real estate, are about $12,000, and his liabilities $30,000.

—H. & F. S. Welty.—Executions aggregating over $20,000 have been issued against the carpet and wallpaper firm of H. & F. S. Welty, Federal Street, Allegheny. The establishment is in the hands of the Sheriff.

—Harry B. Arnold of New-Britain, Conn., dealer in bicycles and a well-known bicycle racer, has made an assignment to Attorney Henry C. Gussman of that city.

—The Upper Michigan Brewery Company of Iron Mountain, capital stock of $150,000, has gone into the hands of a receiver. Liabilities, $80,000; assets, $100,000.

—Keys Brothers, conducting a large agricultural implement house at Logansport, Ind., have assigned. Liabilities, $35,000; assets, $70,000.

REPUBLICANS IN CONFLICT

SOME WANT MYERS FOR CONTROLLER, OTHERS DO NOT.

Ex-Senator Platt May Not Be Able to Obtain an Indorsement for Mr. Myers—Patterson and His Followers Waiting for Developments—State and County "Machines" at Loggerheads—Mr. Robinson Does Not Want to Withdraw—Plans for the City Club's Mass Meeting.

There is a serious conflict of opinion among the Republican State and local managers about the advisability of indorsing Controller Theodore W. Myers, if he is nominated at the mass meeting in the Cooper Union to-night, and withdrawing the regularly nominated Republican candidate, Henry C. Robinson. The Republican managers last night were pulling and hauling in all directions, and the indications were that so fierce would the opposition to Mr. Myers become in the Republican Party that T. C. Platt would not be able to keep his former henchmen in line and secure an indorsement for the Controller.

Mr. Platt and Chairman Brookfield of the Republican State Committee want Mr. Myers indorsed. So do the members of the Republican State Executive Committee, which met yesterday at the Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Jacob M. Patterson, who has set up a little "boss" shop of his own and has got John Sabine Smith into line with him, wants Mr. Robinson left on the ticket. He would yield this position, perhaps, if an entire union ticket could be made up, because he is very fond of "deals," but at present he is talking about straight Republican candidates only.

It looks now very much as though the Republican State "machine" and the county "machine" were getting sadly at loggerheads, not only on this, but upon other matters pertinent to this campaign, all of which amuses the regular Democrats very much. So serious did the situation become yesterday that ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, one of the party's peacemakers, was sent out to labor with Patterson, Smith, and Bellamy. "They are all good Republicans," said Mr. Burleigh. "They are all working in the interest of the party."

It was evident that Mr. Burleigh favored the indorsement of Mr. Myers. It was also evident that Patterson & Co. were very much opposed to it last night. The position that they took for publication was that they would wait until they could see how much public sentiment there was behind Mr. Myers.

In the course of a speech at the meeting of the Republican County Committee last night, Henry C. Robinson, the Republican candidate for Controller, said he had received notice of his nomination, and that his acceptance of it would be in the hands of the committee in due season. This announcement was vociferously applauded by the committee as an evidence of its belief in a straight ticket.

After the meeting a reporter for The New-York Times asked Mr. Robinson what he proposed to do. He said:

I have been nominated for Controller by the Republican Party, and I certainly shall not withdraw unless I am advised to do so by all the representatives of the party. If they all desire to continue this everlasting indorsing and election of Democrats, I suppose I will withdraw, but independently I will take no action. It is my personal opinion that indorsing Democrats is not a wise thing for the party. It has been going on for some thirty years, and it has never helped the moral or political standing of the party. If the party managers desire me to continue, I will run as a straight Republican candidate.

Frank Raymond, one of the district leaders, declared that the idea of indorsing Mr. Myers was idiotic. He said:

Here is a man to whom is refused a renomination by his own party, and we are expected to go in and take him up. I don't believe in it.

William Leary said:

If there are Democrats who want to vote for Mr. Myers, let them do it, and let the fight be between Messrs. Fitch and Robinson. The Republican State ticket had 150,000 votes because the Republicans indorsed De Lancey Nicoll for District Attorney. You see these Democrats would have staid away from the polls altogether had Mr. Nicoll not been on the ticket, but when we indorsed him they went to the polls and voted for Nicoll and for all the other city and State Democratic candidates. The nomination of Mr. Myers would help Judge Maynard this year.

The feeling over the Myers incident is growing very bitter in Republican circles, and it is noteworthy that some of the leaders who opposed the nomination of Mr. Bartlett at Syracuse are now opposing the indorsement of Mr. Myers.

The City Club people were busy making their arrangements yesterday for the mass meeting to be held in Cooper Union to-night. Controller Myers himself started for Chicago late on Wednesday night. By some this was taken to mean that he did not desire to be a candidate. Edmond Kelly, Secretary of the City Club, said, however, that the club members who were interested in the movement and Mr. Myers understood each other, that the Controller had been asked if he would be a candidate if the citizens called upon him in a proper manner, and that he had indicated that he would.

The committee in charge of the mass meeting to-night desired to have President Seth Low, James C. Carter, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, and Frederic R. Coudert address the meeting, but the three first named are not in the city, and Mr. Coudert will only make one speech in the campaign, and that at a meeting of lawyers to be held in opposition to Judge Maynard. It was decided yesterday that W. Bayard Cutting should preside at the meeting, and that Gen. Wager Swayne should be one of the speakers.

A petition was circulated at the Produce Exchange yesterday urging the nomination of Controller Myers for another term in his present office on a citizens' ticket. It received many signatures.

For Heaven's Sake!

Don't filibuster with that cold! Get right down to business and have it unconditionally repealed with a bottle of Riker's Expectorant. Don't "compromise" on any other. Pin your faith to the CURE THAT CURES, or refunds your money every time! Only 60 cts. a bottle, of your druggist, or at

RIKER'S,

6th Av., cor. 22d St.

ROBERTS CUTS DOWN THE LEAD.

So that He Is Now Only 16 Points Behind the Cuban Expert.

John Roberts, the English billiard champion, is a remarkably steady player. When he arranged the pool match with Alfredo De Oro many predicted an overwhelming defeat for the Britisher, and their predictions appeared to be correct at the end of the second night's play, when De Oro was 64 points in the lead. Roberts, however, never lost confidence in his ability to cope favorably with the dark-haired player from Cuba.

On the contrary, he kept plodding away with commendable gameness, and finally last night he passed his competitor. This was toward the latter part of the game, when he made a run of 13 on the American table, and the score stood 580 to 577 in Roberts's favor. Mrs. and Miss Roberts, who were in a box with some friends, joined in the hearty applause that greeted the announcement by the referee. Miss Roberts scores every shot made, and she is perhaps the most interested spectator in the hall. While her father was making the run she was all attention and when he had pocketed 7 balls she turned to her mother and remarked:

"Ma, papa is now on even terms with Mr. De Oro."

Her bright blue eyes sparkled and she appeared to be unusually happy when the English champion got a salvo of applause. De Oro never lost his composure. He looked up at the buttons, smiled good-naturedly, toyed with his mustache, and started to get back the lead.

When the game began last night there was quite a large number of lovers of billiards and pool in the hall, with a fair sprinkling of players. Of the latter, there were present George F. Slosson, William Sexton, Maurice Daly, Charles Manning, and Prof. Kaarlus. The opening game was on the English table, and when the fifteen balls had been pocketed Roberts had scored 8. On the American table De Oro made a clever break, clearing the table, and he followed this up with scores of 12, 7, 11, and 11, and had gained a decided advantage.

As soon as play was resumed on the English table, Roberts again showed his superiority, with runs of eleven and fifteen. This was the first time that all the balls on the foreign table were credited to one player. In order to make some shots Roberts was compelled to execute some pretty plays. One in particular drew forth the plaudits of the spectators. The balls were close to the pocket, and it looked almost impossible to score. Roberts, however, by a remarkably pretty cut, put the ball in the pocket, while the spectators applauded heartily. It was one of those shots that made ex-Champion Wahls, from famous amateurs of the calibre of De Oro, Malone, Frey, and Clearwater rarely attempt to make them.

Roberts continued to play steadily and made a run of 14 on the American table. This he followed up with scores of 9, 9, 14, 8, and 15, the latter on our table. When the nineteenth pyramid of the night began the score was 575 to 567 in favor of the Cuban. After the latter had made a ball "break" Roberts picked out a combination, scattered the ivories, and pocketed ball after ball in rapid succession. He missed on his fourteenth shot, and De Oro pocketed the remaining two balls, making the score 580 to 577 in favor of the Englishman.

De Oro soon regained the lead. Roberts made a poor "break" and De Oro cleared the table, making the score 592 to 580. In the next pyramid Roberts scored 12 in the next pyramid, but De Oro quickly followed this up with 14 at the English game, ending the contest for the night.

The scores are:

ENGLISH GAME.

DE ORO.—8, 11, 4, 0, 10, 6, 6, 1, 7, 14. Total—67. Total for four nights—272.

ROBERTS.—7, 4, 11, 15, 5, 9, 9, 14, 8, 1—83. Total for four nights—340.

AMERICAN GAME.

DE ORO.—15, 12, 7, 11, 10, 6, 1, 9, 0, 2, 15, 3. Total—91. Total for four nights—337.

ROBERTS.—0, 3, 7, 4, 5, 7, 14, 5, 15, 13, 0, 12. Total—85; total for four nights, 250.

Grand total for four nights—De Oro, 609; Roberts, 593.

Play will be resumed to-night on the English table.

WILL ACCOMMODATE DUNRAVEN.

Gen. Paine and Other Eastern Yachtsmen Would Like to See the Valkyrie Race.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—Eastern yachtsmen are not likely to indorse Lord Dunraven's opinion that the merits of the Valkyrie and the Vigilant have not been fairly tried. They would like to have him race next season, though, and, more than that, would like to have him race at Marblehead. Gen. Paine is noncommital about putting the Jubilee in the races, but it is whispered that he thinks very favorably of having a hand in the sport. The Pilgrim may be reckoned as out of the game altogether.

Gen. Paine was asked to-day by The Times's correspondent as to the possibility of races next Spring, and in the conversation which followed, said:

"One thing we have to contend against in America when early races are wanted is the matter of crews," he said. "Very few of our racing crews are kept under pay the year round, and so the men scatter in the Winter time, and when you get a crew together in the Summer you have to drill them very nearly as much as before. Still, if Lord Dunraven is anxious to race when the season is fairly open, I have no doubt he can be accommodated. The more racing you have in a season the better the season will be."

"Would you enter the Jubilee in races with the Valkyrie?" was asked.

"I never made plans so far ahead of the season," was the reply. "All I can say about the Jubilee at present is that she suits me perfectly, and that I certainly shall not change her into a schooner."

"And the result of the cup races?"

"The result of the cup races is what I confidently expected it would be. In average American racing weather the Vigilant is undoubtedly the best boat of the two. She would be a winner in any series of races.

"If there are any races, though," he continued, "I should like to see them at Newport or Marblehead rather than at New-York. Either of the first named avoids towing to the start and from the finish, with all its risk and expense, and would give better water and less fluky winds. The Marblehead course is the best one we have."

Designer George A. Stewart, when asked as to the desirability of the proposed races next year, said:

"Certainly such races are desirable, but it is doubtful if we get them. There is always much race talk about this time, after a cup race, but when the season opens the big sloops are not in commission or have been changed to schooners. I should like to see such races, nevertheless, and have no doubt that if Lord Dunraven is in earnest about racing we can give him all the racing he wants, and perhaps more than he wants."

"You do not agree with him, then, that the merits of the Vigilant and the Valkyrie have not been fairly tried?"

"In average American racing weather the Valkyrie has no chance with the Vigilant. Club-topsail breezes are the ones in which our boats are built to sail and in which they make their best speed. They do well in other weather, but half a gale is not the weather in which we usually race, although we are prepared for it. Marblehead affords the best course, and if there are any races I should like to see them there."

Commodore Forbes of the Eastern Yacht Club was at Nashua yesterday, but is quoted as holding much the same opinions in the matter as Gen. Paine.

Worth a Guinea a Box.

A trifling dose from a 25-cent box of

Beecham's Pills

(Tasteless)

will frequently prove as effective as a doctor's prescription. 39

IT SOFTENS AND WHITENS THE SKIN

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NORTHERN PACIFIC ELECTION

ANTI-VILLARD DIRECTORS CHOSEN WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

The New Board Will Meet To-day to Select a President and Vice President—Annual Report Submitted to the Stockholders—A Deficit Last Year of $889,255—The Retiring Board Explains the Cause and Effect of the Issue of Collateral Trust Notes.

About 600,000 shares of stock were voted on at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad yesterday, and the anti-Villard ticket, prepared by the Belmont-Ives committee, and printed in The Times yesterday, was elected without opposition. The tellers were unable to complete the official count of the proxies yesterday, but they will make a formal report to the stockholders at noon to-day.

The meeting yesterday, which was held in the company's office in the Mills Building, was called to order by Vice President J. B. Williams. A permanent Chairman was selected in the person of Col. L. D. M. Sweat of Tacoma, the holder of a goodly block of stock. The polls were opened in an adjoining room, and the voting for a new Board of Directors proceeded harmoniously. The Belmont-Ives party voted proxies for something over 420,000 shares of stock, and the administration party voted proxies for more than 150,000 shares. There was but one ticket in the field. After the balloting was finished, the meeting took a recess until 12 o'clock to-day.

The names of the new Directors are reprinted as follows: Isaac W. Anderson, August Belmont, Charles T. Barney, William L. Bull, J. Horace Harding, Robert Harris, Marcellus Hartley, Brayton Ives, Johnston Livingston, Donald Mackay, August Rutten, Wilbur F. Sanders, and Winthrop Smith.

Of the thirteen members of the old board, W. L. Bull and Charles T. Barney were the only ones retained. The names of the retiring Directors are: Charles B. Wright of Philadelphia, Thomas F. Oakes, Roswell G. Rolston, Charles L. Colby, James B. Haggin, Colgate Hoyt, and George A. Morrison of New-York; James B. Williams of Stamford, Conn., and David S. Wegg of Chicago. Henry Villard of this city and Edwin H. Abbot of Cambridge, Mass., resigned some time ago.

It is probable that the new Board of Directors will meet to-day and elect a President and Vice President.

The annual report was submitted to the meeting yesterday in pamphlet form, and was referred to the incoming board. Following is the financial statement for the year ended June 30:

Gross earnings of the company, including receipts from the Wisconsin Central lines and other leased and branch roads	$29,551,302.94
Operating expenses and taxes	18,798,339.84
Net earnings from operating	$10,757,968.10
Other receipts	2,166,726.68
Total net income	$12,924,689.78
Against which there have accrued the following charges:	
Rentals	$3,489,723.93
Interest on funded debt	7,092,159.72
Guarantee to branch road companies	1,453,972.22
Interest other than on funded debt	490,715.57
Sinking funds accrued	1,117,537.97
Sundry items	160,836.05
	$13,813,945.46
Deficit for the year	$889,255.68

Within the past year $424,118 of the preferred stock was canceled. The common stock remains the same as in previous years. The funded debt was decreased $1,087,000 by the retirement of the sinking funds and from the proceeds of lands sold. But, as an offset to this decrease, there were issued prior to June 30 $6,000,000 of collateral trust notes.

The total mileage operated by the Northern Pacific Company at the close of the fiscal year, including the Wisconsin Central lines, was 5,431 miles.

On the subject of the collateral trust notes the report says: "As there had accumulated in the operations of the company a floating debt to the amount of about $1,000,000, the board deemed it desirable to fund the same into five-year collateral trust notes. Accordingly, in April last, the board duly resolved to issue 6 per cent. collateral trust gold notes to the limit of $15,000,000, maturing May 1, 1898, and authorized the deposit in trust of various bonds, stocks, and other securities of the company, in the manner reported to the stockholders in the circulars of June 30, 1893. To insure the successful execution of this plan, the board caused a syndicate to be formed for the purchase of the first issue of $12,000,000 of said trust notes, and calls thereon had been made and matured before the 15th day of August last. There have been issued and are now outstanding $10,275,000 of said trust notes, of which $1,344,000 are held as collateral upon loans and $101,000 are still in hand.

"The trust indenture carefully provided that notes should only be certified by the Trustee, and issued as the requisite proportion of securities were deposited, and the following specified collateral has been actually deposited thereunder, viz.:

Consolidated mortgage bonds	$8,850,000
Chicago and Northern Pacific bonds	2,055,000
Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railroad Company bonds	4,200,000
	Shares.
St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad Company stock	48,100
Northern Pacific Express Company stock	2,425
Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad stock, (beneficial certificates)	150,100

"The trust notes were duly offered to the stockholders for subscription, and the syndicate was formed subject to this privilege reserved to the stockholders. The board looked upon the creation of this collateral trust and the formation of said syndicate as a work of great benefit to the stockholders, and their success in carrying out the same until the receivership became a necessity has been regarded by them with satisfaction."

The receivership is attributed to "the great and continued falling off in earnings, and the extraordinary financial stringency prevailing throughout the country, and especially in the Western States."

Railroad Menand Matters.

—The Erie Railway is closing its series of World's Fair excursions with no abatement of the success that has attended them throughout. Not content with carrying 2,332 passengers on its Chicago excursion of Oct. 9, which made the record for long-distance excursions, its excursion which left New-York last Wednesday morning went out of the State in seven sections of from eight to twelve cars each, with 2,539 passengers. The last of the Erie excursions will be run on Oct. 25.

—The Central Trust Company of New-York filed a bill of complaint in the United States court in Toledo yesterday asking for the foreclosure of a two-million-two-hundred-and-ten-thousand-dollar mortgage, and also praying that a new receiver be appointed and that the present officers of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company be restrained from disposing of any of the property or interfering in any way.

—The withdrawal of the Nebraska and Western, the Ohio and Mississippi Valley, the Columbus Southern, Savannah, Americus and Montgomery Roads, and the Merchants' and Miners' Steamship Company from the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, the officials of the association say, will not in any way affect the association.

—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is interested in the efforts of President Franklin of the Lancaster, Oxford and Southern Railroad to complete negotiations with the Lancaster and Quarryville Road for the construction of the extension required to complete the line of railroad from Quarryville, Penn., south to a connection with the Baltimore and Ohio.

—Application has been filed in the United States Court in Omaha to have the Union Pacific receivers made parties to the suit of the Union Pacific stockholders enjoining the State of Nebraska from enforcing the Newberry law.

—Receiver Whitcomb of the Wisconsin Central Railroad has decided not to give the Canadian Pacific Road the privilege of running through trains from St. Paul into Chicago over the Wisconsin Central tracks.

—C. E. Yager, ticket agent of the Pan Handle route at Piqua, Ohio, is spending a few days in town with his brother, John C. Yager, General Superintendent of the Wagner Palace Car Company.

—Receiver De Coursey of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Road is authority for the statement that a plan of reorganization will be announced early in December.

—The Atchison system has more mileage than any other railroad system in this country. Its aggregate is 9,344 miles. The Union Pacific comes next with 7,681 miles.

—Vice President Webb made a partial inspection of the New-York Central Road last Wednesday and found such portions as he went over in excellent condition.

—James McNaught of counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad has just returned to this city from a tour of inspection of that road.

—President Chauncey M. Depew of the New-York Central expects to go to Chicago this afternoon on the exposition flier.

—Stockholders of the New-York and Northern Road will hold their annual meeting in this city on the 8th of next month.

—Samuel Hunt of Cincinnati has been appointed Agent and General Manager of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad in South and North Carolina.

A Pail of

COTTOLENE

Rightly used, means better cooking, better food, better health in the home. COTTOLENE is the perfect substitute for lard. It is composed of a highly refined vegetable oil in combination with the choicest clarified beef suet, and while giving perfect satisfaction for all shortening and frying purposes, and at the same time adding a delicious flavor to the food, is decidedly wholesome and nutritious. Every housewife who takes pride in her cooking should try a pail of delicious COTTOLENE.

Get the genuine. Sold in three and five pound pails by all grocers. Made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago.
New York Office, Produce Exchange.

CORNELL'S PROMISING TEAM.

Men Who Will Tackle Princeton To-morrow on Manhattan Field.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Now that the Princeton game in New-York on Saturday is a sure and settled affair, there is considerable speculation here as to its probable results. The weakness of the Cornell team was apparent in the game played with Union on Saturday, and to keep Princeton from scoring is no longer talked of. How large a score will Princeton run up? is the question most frequently asked.

Defensive work seems to be the great weakness of the Cornell team. A fairly good offensive game is put up, but time after time, as was seen in the practice games and also at the Union games on Saturday, the line is broken or goes to pieces and a large gain for the enemy is the result. The team work, too, is ragged and uneven, showing a lack of definite purpose. Behind the line the backs are slow in starting, and frequently fumbled the ball. Still the work on the line in tackling and blocking has been good, better in fact than at any previous time, and is sure to be effective against any team.

An interview with Coach Johanson shows the team to be in bad shape. Warner has not played his usual game at guard for nearly a week owing to a bad leg, and Kranz, who was looked upon as one of the most promising of all the new men, is laid up with rheumatism and cannot play any more this year. Barr has sprained an ankle, but will, it is hoped, be able to play Saturday. Robbins, the half back, on whom the team had staked its hopes, has injured a nerve in his wrist, and the doctor has warned him against using it. He may be able to play in a few days.

The fact that Wagner has returned gives the team new confidence. He weighs 200 pounds and played centre on last year's team. He has been tried at guard for two or three days, and it is quite possible he will play there instead of his old place, which Baker seems to fill very well. Wagner has been playing football with the Denver Athletic Club, and is in good training. He is a well-known oarsman, and rowed on the 'Varsity in the spring of 1892.

Baker, who is the best candidate for centre at present, is a tower of strength. He was a substitute on the team in 1891, and weighs 230 pounds. His worst fault is inexperience, but he is strong and steady, and more practice will make him an invaluable man. Warner, who plays left guard, weighs 200 pounds, and is fast developing into a first-class guard. These three centre men, Baker, Warner, and Warner, weighing in the aggregate 630 pounds, ought to make a strong and solid centre, able to cope with the best. But inexperience and unfamiliarity with each other and the mode of playing renders them less effectual at present than they will be a month later.

Capt. Barr, who plays at right tackle, is a well-known athlete. He has rowed on the 'Varsity crew for three years, and last year was its Captain. He is a strong, plucky player of splendid physique and power of endurance, built up through years of faithful training. He is a strong runner with the ball, a fine tackler, but still has a tendency to run too high. He does not seem to be able to keep his feet as well as in former years.

Hall, who stroked the crew last year, is playing left tackle, and has had good football grit, but lacks experience. Daley, who plays left end, is a good runner and a sure tackler. When given the ball he is pretty sure to advance it.

Back of the line the team on Saturday will be weak. The halves will probably be Ohl and Kenzie, both new men and of little experience. Ohl is a freshmen from the Peekskill Military Academy. He has played with the Peekskill team, but its experience was not of a high grade. Belchman at quarter is too slow, and is inclined to fumble at critical stages of the game. Young at full back plays a good game when backing the line. He is slow in kicking and uncertain at goal. He plays with vim and spirit. The Cornell team has now some good material, and many fine individual players, but it still lacks woefully in team work and unity of purpose.

The men to go to New-York to night are as follows: Daley, Hall, Warner, Baker, Barr, Curtis, Ohl, Kenzie, Beachman, Young, Mason, Freeborn, Gallagher, Henry, Egbert, and Robbins. For a week past the training has gone on behind closed doors. Bacon, the old full back, and Sheldon, the Captain of Cornell's first team in 1887, have both been coaching the team for Saturday's game.

TO ROUSE FOOTBALL SPIRIT.

A Big Mass Meeting of Princeton's Alumni and Students.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 19.—A rousing mass meeting was held in the gymnasium here this evening at which many prominent graduates spoke, and at which much enthusiasm was manifested in regard to the coming football contest. The object was to create a brotherly feeling between the alumni and undergraduates in regard to athletics in all branches, and as much for the benefit of the alumni as the undergraduates. About 100 alumni were present from New-York and Philadelphia, those from New-York coming on a special train and bringing with them a band which led the assemblage in the gymnasium singing the college songs. Old North was bedecked from top to bottom with orange and black banners and stripes, and the front campus was beautifully trimmed with orange and black lanterns.

In the absence of Frederick Evans of the Class of '87, T. H. McCarter, '88, took his place and delivered the opening address of the evening and presided. He said that the alumni had not come to Princeton in any spirit of fault-finding or even to criticise the methods and means of the present regime, but with the hearty co-operation of the football management to link closer the tie which binds alumni and undergraduates. The other speakers were William J. Henderson, '76; the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, '77; Capt. Peace, '86; Edmund Wilson, '85; A. Moffat, '84; Hector Cowan, '88, and P. W. Miller, '79. After the meeting the students marched around the campus singing and cheering for Old Nassau.

The second of the inter-class football games for the championship of Princeton and the temporary possession of the Taylor football class cup took place this afternoon between '95 and '96. The juniors won, by the score of 12 to 0. The touchdowns were made by James and Hagar, Schrane kicking both goals. James played an exceptionally strong game at right half-back for '95. Gunster played the best game for '96.

The first half of the 'Varsity practice was excellent, the team playing with snap and making 8 touch-downs in 30 minutes. The second half was slow. Trenchard is looking for a man to take Hall's place in the Cornell game. Taylor, substitute tackle, was tried to-day and played a good game for one unaccustomed to the position of guard. He will probably play the position Saturday. Hall witnessed the game upon his crutches. Lewis, '89, and Cowan, '89, coached the team.

Football Ends in a Row.

The Columbia freshmen and the Rangers of Fordham started to play a game of football yesterday which ended in a free fight. The trouble began with the alleged partiality of Fordham's referee, Mr. McCafferty. In the second half, when Mr. Sill of Columbia was referee, the Fordham supporters got so excited that they rushed on the field; and for a few minutes things looked serious. No blood was drawn, but the game came to an end.

Along the Football Line.

—There will be several improvements made at Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass., before the big Harvard-Yale game. The grand stands will have a seating capacity of 25,000, and the seats will be built on a steeper pitch.

—Lehigh University and the University of North Carolina are arranging a game of football to be played in this city on Nov. 25.

—The New-Jersey Athletic Club eleven will meet the Elizabeth Athletic Club at football at Elizabeth to-morrow afternoon.

—The Yonkers Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has organized a football team.

—Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania will play at Springfield on Nov. 25.

—The Jerome eleven will play the St. John's College team at Fordham to-morrow.

Plans of the Bowlers.

—The Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs' bowling tournament will begin on Nov. 15, entries closing on Nov. 10. There will be three sections, one for this city, one for New-Jersey, and one for Brooklyn. The section winners will meet in the finals for the championship. The teams will consist of five men each instead of eight, as formerly, and two games will be bowled each night. Enough clubs have already signified their intention of taking part to insure the success of the tournament.

—The Lincoln Club of Brooklyn has decided to add two new alleys this season, making six in all. A two-story extension will be built, at a cost of $2,000, to accommodate the bowlers.

—The New-York Section of the American Amateur Bowling Union will roll its games on alleys at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Eighth Avenue this season.

—A Catholic bowling league is being organized by the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum, Young Men's Catholic Association, and Father Mathew Societies.

—The Harlem Social Club will soon commence its bowling tournament.

TO WAKE UP HARVARD'S TEAM.

The Scoring Against the 'Varsity by Second Eleven Proves Beneficial.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 19.—On Tuesday the second eleven scored a touch-down against the first. This fact is the key to several new developments in the Harvard football team. Since Saturday the coaches have been striving with might and main to strengthen the weak points in the team. Harvard's work with Williams showed lamentable laziness, and everybody was disappointed at the lack of team work displayed. On Monday the coaches took radical measures to make the 'Varsity work. They put Johnson on the second eleven opposite Connor, a new man, and played Whittren against Arthur Brewer. Manahan lined up against Newell, and gave Newell all he could do. Then the coaches stood off and made it hot for the first eleven.

"Vic" Harding, Lake, Porter, and Crosby braced the second eleven up and encouraged each man on the team to such an extent that the practice was sharper and more than ten times as hard as was seen on Jarvis this Fall. The first eleven had great difficulty in scoring on Monday, and only did it by main strength at the end of the game. On Tuesday the coaches took the same means to stimulate the work, with surprising result.

Time and again the half backs broke through the 'Varsity's line and made big gains. Elton Clarke made some beautiful runs around the ends and through the centre for thirty and forty yards, and at last put the ball behind the line. Touch-downs by the second eleven are rare. Usually the 'Varsity makes five or six in a practice game of thirty minutes. The coaches are highly pleased with the work, especially with that of Whittren, Connor, Parker, and Manahan.

The rumor regarding the advent of a new man and the possible changes in the team is now almost a surety. It is said that Finlay of Harvard's great '90 eleven is coming out to play guard. Finlay has just registered in the graduate school, and his appearance on the field will strengthen Harvard in its weakest spot. Waters will then play tackle, as was first tried, and Upton, who is in the Law School, will go on the team in his old position. In view of these changes, the team will line up at Springfield as follows:

Edmunds, left end; Upton, left tackle; Finlay, left guard; Lewis, centre; Mackie, right guard; Newell, right tackle; Stevenson, right end; Fairchild, quarter back; Corbett, left half back; Gray, right half back; Brewer, full back.

It was hoped that the game on Wednesday with Tufts would show the improvement of the last few days, but the miserable work of the game leaves to Dartemouth on Saturday the opportunity to demonstrat the real strength of the Harvard team.

The "Polys" Win Again.

The Polytechnic Institute football team of Brooklyn defeated the Stevens freshmen yesterday afternoon, at the St. George cricket grounds, Hoboken, by the score of 16 to 4. The feature of the game was the fine running of Korke, the "Poly" back.

The men lined up in this order:

Polytechnic.		*Stevens Freshmen.*
Roth	Left end	Macbeth.
Badger	Left tackle	Hunby.
Van Every	Left guard	Mollvain.
Lichtenstein	Centre	Schweizer.
Crosby	Right guard	Lancon.
Neuhaus	Right tackle	Schmidt.
Parsons	Right end	Davies.
Carhart	Quarter back	Hutchins.
Korke	Left half back	Mallach.
Zimmerman	Right half back	Smith.
Jones	Full back	Mathey.

Touch-downs—Korke, (2,) Jones, Smith. Goals from touch-downs—Zimmerman, (2.) Injured—Smith, (Anderson,) Neuhaus, (Backus.) Umpire—Mr. Bert O'Connor. Referee—Mr. Scott.

Coachers Back at Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—Willys Terry, the old Yale half back, arrived here to-day and coached the Yale 'Varsity eleven this afternoon. His efforts were directed at the backs, who played an especially ragged game. Reed, '85, another old player, assisted in the coaching. Manager Holter this afternoon received word that "Billie" Rhodes, Captain of the 1890 team, was on the way and would arrive to morrow. De Witt, the substitute half back, who has just returned to college, did not play to-day and says he will not be able to appear on the field this Fall, because of recitations he missed during his absence from college, and which he must make up.

For Other Sports See Page 2.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises	6 17	Sun sets	5 13
Moon sets	12 50		

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

	A M		A M		A M
Sandy H'k	2 52	Gov. Isl	3 12	Hell Gate	5 05
	P M		P M		P M
Sandy H'k	3 20	Gov. Isl	3 42	Hell Gate	5 29

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

	A M		A M		A M
Sandy H'k	9 04	Gov. Isl	9 36	Hell Gate	10 04
	P M		P M		P M
Sandy H'k	9 35	Gov. Isl	10 14	Hell Gate	10 42

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 20.

	Mails Close.	*Vessels Sail.*
Camden, Puerto Rico	2:00 P M	5:00 P M
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P M
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P M
Colombia, Colon	10:00 A M	12:00 M
SATURDAY, OCT. 21.		
Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A M	12:00 M
Circassia, Glasgow	12:00 M	2:00 P M
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P M
Ems, Bremen	4:00 A M	7:00 A M
Etruria, Liverpool	11:00 A M	2:00 P M
Island, Christiansand	10:30 A M	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	12:00 M	.....
La Touraine, Havre	9:00 A M	12:00 M
Lisbonian, London	1:00 A M	.....
Manitoba, London	.....	1:30 P M
Obdam, Rotterdam	.....	1:00 P M
Prinsis, Havana	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Prins Willem II., Curacao	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Suevia, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A M
MONDAY, OCT. 23.		
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P M
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P M
TUESDAY, OCT. 24.		
Havel, Bremen	.....	9:00 A M
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25.		
Athos, Gonaives	.....	.....
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P M
Berlin, Southampton	.....	6:00 A M
City of Alexandria, Havana	.....	3:00 P M
Philadelphia, La Guayra	.....	1:00 P M
Rijnland, Antwerp	.....	4:30 P M
Teutonic, Liverpool	.....	4:00 P M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 20.—Alastia, Gibraltar, Oct. 7; Caribbee, St. Croix, Oct. 2; Grecian Prince, Gibraltar, Oct. 1; Hesperia, Gibraltar, Oct. 5; Olinda, Lisbon, Oct. 3.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21.—Campania, Liverpool, Oct. 14; Cienfuegos, Nassau, Oct. 17; City of Para, Colon, Oct. 13; Galileo, Hull, Oct. 7.

SUNDAY, OCT. 22.—Alaska, Liverpool, Oct. 14; Furnessia, Glasgow, Oct. 12; La Champagne, Havre, Oct. 14; Orinoco, Bermuda, Oct. 19; Persian Monarch, London, Oct. 7.

MONDAY, OCT. 23.—Berlin, Southampton, Oct. 14; Elbe, Bremen, Oct. 15; Muriel, St. Kitts, Oct. 16; Saratoga, Havana, Oct. 19.

TUESDAY, OCT. 24.—Cuba, Liverpool, Oct. 14; Mobile, London, Oct. 13; State of California, Glasgow, Oct. 14; Westernland, Antwerp, Oct. 14.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25.—California, Gibraltar, Oct. 12; Yumuri, Havana, Oct. 21.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Oct. 19.

SS Iroquois, McKee, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS H. F. Dimock, Coleman, Boston, with mdse to H. F. Dimock.

SS Saginaw, Rockwell, Azua, San Domingo City, &c., Oct. 7, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A M.

SS St. Helens, (Br.,) Ryder, London Oct. 4, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to E. L. Walker.

SS Dorian, (Br.,) Bernapohl, Philadelphia Oct. 18, in ballast to H. Dumois & Co.

SS Croma, (Br.,) Lord, Leith Oct. 1, and Dundee, with mdse and passengers to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Ijomo, (Norw.,) Bjonness, Demerara Oct. 11, with mdse and passengers to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Gallico, (Belg.,) Braithwaite, Santos Sept. 23, with mdse and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 8 30 P M.

Ship MacDuff, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Christiania 39 da, in ballast to Scammell Brothers.

Bark Jeanne d'Arc, (Fr.,) Beauregard, Iloilo via Barbados 151 ds, with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—9 30 P M at Sandy Hook, E, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Beacon Light, for Dover; Norwegian, for Glasgow; Didam, for Rotterdam; First Bismarck, for Hamburg via Southampton; Russia, for Hamburg; Bea Bellido, for Matanzas; Madiana, for St. Thomas, &c.; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By way of Long Island Sound:
SS H. M. Whitney, for Boston.

Spoken.

Ship Benlarig, (Br.,) Beale, from New-York July 18 for Anjer, was spoken Sept. 10 in lat 26 S, lon 35 W.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the schooner Drift, moored as a light vessel off Bush Bluff Shoal, Elizabeth River, Virginia, has been removed temporarily for repairs and replaced by the steam lighthouse tender Holly. The Holly shows a fixed white light from a group of four tubular lanterns encircling the mast at a height of 50 feet above the water. The hull is painted black, with houses and paddleboxes yellow, and the words "Relief Bush Bluff" in large white letters on each side. During thick or foggy weather a bell will be struck by hand.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—SS Amsterdam, (Dutch.) Capt. Slenger, from Rotterdam Oct. 18 for New-York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Dalac, sld. from Marseilles for New-York Oct. 17.

SS Falls of Inverenald (Br.) sld. from Port Said for Sandy Hook Oct. 17.

SS Astral (Br.) sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Montebello, (Ital.,) Capt. Canzoneri, from New-York Sept. 20 via Genoa, arr. at Leghorn Oct. 15.

SS Gothia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reeling, from New-York Oct. 3, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Winchester, (Br.,) Capt. Baker, from New-York Sept. 30, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Labutat, from New-York Sept. 30 via Naples Oct. 16, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, from New-York Oct. 6, arr. at Avonmouth to-day.

North German Lloyd SS Rugia, Capt. Leithauser, from New-York Oct. 7, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Ikunio, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsley, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet at 4 30 P M to-day.

Cunard Line SS Lucania, Capt. McKay, from New-York Oct. 14 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 1 30 A M 20th.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 19.—White Star Line SS Germanic, Capt. McKinstry, from Liverpool, sld. hence for New-York at 1 P M to-day.

BOULOGNE, Oct. 19.—SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. here at 2 P M yesterday.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway.....Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as competent chambermaid or nurse for children; can sew; best of reference; no objection to the country. L. M., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or wait on lady, in a private family; best city reference. C. F., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman to do chamberwork and assist with washing; willing and obliging; good city reference. B. C., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent woman as first-class chambermaid in private family; will assist with sewing if required; good city reference. S., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as competent chambermaid; would do plain sewing; in small private family; very willing; last employer can be seen. M. K., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in a private family; good city references. 249 West 31st St., care Mrs. Crotty.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or assist with children, or any work in private family. 228 East 36th St., O'Connor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing; good city reference. 104 West 53d St.; ring Darcy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or do light housework; best city reference. 318 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good reference. 1,090 1st Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl to do chamberwork and assist with children; or any work; in private family. 40 Park Av.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an excellent waitress and chambermaid in a private family; last employer can be seen. M. D., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an experienced person as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. B. C., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a chambermaid and laundress in private boarding house; good reference. 532 West 49th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid or nurse; city reference. 532 West 49th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. J. M., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. McIver, 859 9th Av., corner 56th St.

CHAMEBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. M. H., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good reference. M. S., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By an experienced girl to do chamberwork and waiting; reference. 381 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress, or both; best city reference. 178 East 124th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. 208 East 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 144 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; private family. 134 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl to do chamberwork and fine washing; good reference. G. A., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WITH WAITING.—By a respectable young girl; good references. Present employer's, 235 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German as chambermaid. Mrs. Stamer, 350 East 42d St.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two Danish working girls, either together or separate; one as good cook; won't mind a little washing; other as waitress and help, or to do all, chamberwork; both have first-class references. Working Girls, 990 6th Av.

COOK.—By respectable German woman as first-class cook; competent to take full charge; wages; $35; excellent city reference. Corner 109th St. and West Boulevard, store.

COOK.—Good plain cook; has seven years' reference; would like a place in some private family. Will be heard from, for two days, at 309 East 77th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class English Protestant; understands good cooking, large dinners, luncheon parties; where kitchenmaid is kept; good reference. G. L., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly competent; willing to do coarse washing; best city reference; wages, $20. 331 East 25th St., first floor.

COOK.—As good cook where any good family cooking is required; understands marketing; can take entire charge; best city reference. A. S., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By woman as first-class cook; can take entire charge of kitchen; where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. 219 East 28th St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all branches; three years' references from last employer; has friend who is a waitress. 223 East 59th St., Bell 1.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman as first-class cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; good city reference; wages, $40. J. U. L., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By two girls; one as cook and laundress and the other as chambermaid and waitress; last employer can be seen. 2,215 8th Av., Regan's bell.

COOK.—By a neat, steady woman as first-class cook and baker; in a small family; good reference. 260 West 17th St.; Kelly's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a Swedish girl in private family as cook and do coarse washing; city reference. 704 3d Av., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; good city reference; private family; wages, $30. 239 East 29th St., Carlson's bell.

COOK.—By a girl as good cook and first-class laundress; city or country. 215 East 26th St., one flight up.

COOK.—By cook who understands her business, in hospital, or some other institution; good reference. 224 West 33d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and laundress; is also good bread baker; city reference. 115 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; in a private family; ten years' reference. 261 West 19th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; all kinds of soups, desserts; coarse washing; best of city reference. 145 West 51st St., third floor, back.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent, first-class cook in every branch; very best city references; city or country. 124 East 41st St.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a North of Ireland woman as cook and laundress; good city reference. 34 East 42d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent girls together; one good cook and laundress, other chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good city reference. 130 West 19th St., third floor.

COOK.—By good, thorough family cook in small private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference; lady can be seen; wages, $25. M. R., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her cooking in all branches; best city reference. 30 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; in private family; nine years' best city references; is willing and obliging. 1,212 3d Av.; ring Sheridan's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; competent in French and English cooking; where kitchenmaid is kept. 160 East 32d St., care of Miss Peterson.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; wages, $25 to $30; best city references. M. C., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class, competent Swedish cook, with best of references. A. B., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant Canadian woman as cook only; good city reference; good baker. R. R., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; in private family; wages, from $25 to $30; good reference. C. M., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook in private family; reference from last employer. 239 East 77th St.; ring McDermott's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as plain cook; wash and iron; in small private family; best references. 149 East 32d St.; second bell.

COOK.—By a German girl; is a good cook; wash and iron; American family preferred. 223 East 28th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in American family; no cards. 704 3d Av., fourth bell.

COOK.—First-class; in club or private family; well recommended. 430 4th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor wishes to recommend himself to ladies wishing perfect-fitting garments well made; moderate prices; promenade and evening dresses, riding habits, jackets, mantles, &c.; Paris styles. Call and judge for yourselves at 320 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., one flight.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker from Europe; will go out by the day or work at home; very neat work; reasonable prices. R., Davis, 463 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent seamstress by the day; very neat sewer; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishing dresses, repairing, and alterations. Davis, 463 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a fashionable dressmaker; will make dresses from $5 or by day. Mrs. Budden, 98 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker, more customers at home or by the day. 218 West 16th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a highly-recommended Swiss lady as governess or companion in good American family; fluent French, German, and English; music; drawing; no objection to traveling. H. Forster, care of H. E. A., 200 West 57th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German lady as govern

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Daily.....per copy.....3 cents
Sunday ..... " " .....5 "
Weekly ..... " " .....3 "

OFFICES
Publication....Printing-House Square, New-York
Up-town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

TELEPHONES
Editorial Rooms.....1,470 Cortlandt
Publication Office.....1,056 "

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily,	1 year,	$8.00; with Sunday,	$10.00
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Columbian News and Novelty Company, Fair Grounds—Casino, Public Comfort Buildings, and Terminal Station.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Amusements	7	Hotels	7
Apartments To Let	7	Houses and Flats Wanted	7
Autumn Resorts	7	Instruction	7
Boarders Wanted	7	Insurance	6
Brooklyn Real Estate	6	Law Schools	7
Business Chances	7	Lectures	7
Business Notices	6	Legal Notices	10
Chicago Hotels	7	Marriages	6
City Flats To Let	7	Meetings	10
City Items	5	New Publications	6
City Houses To Let	7	Proposals	10
City Real Estate For Sale	7	Public Notices	10
Dancing	7	Situations Wanted	3
Deaths	6	Special Notices	5
Dividends	7	Surrogate Notices	10
Excursions	7	Teachers	7
Financial	6	The Turf	7
Furnished Rooms	7	To Let For Business Purposes	7
Help Wanted	3	Travelers' Guide	10
Horses, Carriages, &c.	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Erminie.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Peaceful Valley.
DORE GALLERY, 63d St—10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Paintings.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Mizzoura.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Corneracker.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—The Jewess.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Midnight Alarm.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—The Woollen Stocking.
HERRMANN'S, Broadway-29th St—8:30—Beau Brummell.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Grasswidow and Der Sechste Sinn.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town.
MUSIC HALL, 57th St-7th Av—10:00 to 6:00—Painting—The Living Christ.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and evening—Paintings.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:00—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
THE CRYSTAL MAZE, Broadway-38th St—1 P. M. until midnight.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 20, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, partly cloudy weather, southeast winds.

The determination of Commissioner WRIGHT, in taking charge of the completion of the census, to compress the remaining volumes of the report into reasonable compass will not only reduce the cost of their preparation and publication very materially, but will greatly enhance their value. He proposes to have the text devoted to an analysis and explanation of the tables of statistics, and not padded with essays setting forth the opinions and conclusions of the writers on the subjects dealt with. A census is intended to furnish facts and information about which there can be no dispute, and should not be incumbered with political or economic disquisitions calculated to confuse and mislead the mind or raise discussions as to their soundness. Col. WRIGHT appreciates this, and will endeavor to rescue the remaining volumes of the Eleventh Census from the slough of inaccurate statement and crude argumentation in which the first part of the work was engulfed by ROBERT P. PORTER.

It is to be assumed that the majority of the Park Commissioners who voted to shut off the access of the public to two miles of the most picturesque and enjoyable water front of the island are by this time ready to reconsider their rash action. Rather they must be ready to consider it, for it could have been taken only without consideration. The press, which had no predisposition in the matter, is quite unanimous in condemning the plan which they have sanctioned as an outrage upon the public, which is required to pay for what it is in effect forbidden to use. Moreover, the practical prohibition of the public use of the water front will extend not only to the land acquired for the speedway, but also to the two public parks in the line of the drive, the Washington Bridge and High Bridge Parks, where the public now have access to the river. The scheme is so plainly monstrous that it cannot possibly be carried out in the face of the opposition that has been developed, and in their own interest the Commissioners must see the necessity of withdrawing, as gracefully as may be, from the position they have thoughtlessly taken.

In view of the recent criticisms of naval officers on the Naval Reserve it is interesting to note that the new device for coaling men-of-war at sea is the invention of an ex-officer of the reserve. PHILIP B. LOW was the first commander of the New-York battalion. He resigned his commission by reason of the pressure of private business, but it seems that he has had time to think about the navy occasionally. His assistant in operating his device on Wednesday was G. E. KENT, who superintended its workings aboard the *San Francisco*. Mr. KENT is the Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer of the New-York Naval Battalion. It really seems as if the Naval Reserve might prove to be of some service in case of hostilities after all.

THE TIMES records this morning, with more gratification than gratitude, the open surrender of the authorities of Kings County in the matter of the "international" prize fight at Coney Island. It will not take place, says District Attorney RIDGWAY. The county authorities, he adds, when pressed for an explanation, will prevent it. So far so good. They ought to prevent it, and they ought to have reached that decision long ago, because the mere planning of the fight was a violation of the law, and that was done weeks ago. But since the District Attorney now confesses the nature of the crime contemplated, and the full power to stop it, he confesses equally his power to have stopped other fights of exactly the same character that have taken place within his knowledge, and his duty to punish those who took part in them. Among these, by his own statement, Sheriff COURTNEY would seem to be included, and his offense is aggravated, first, by his office and, second, by his taking his boys to see the fights. The avowal of the authorities that they will stop the Mitchell-Corbett fight is but a confession of guilty negligence unless they bring to punishment those who have already violated the law.

The lamentable accident by which three park policemen lost their lives will not be without some compensation if the lesson of it is heeded. It shows a grievous lack of discipline in the park police that men who are supposed to be patrolling the Park at night should in fact be sound asleep in one of its buildings. The occurrence shows that the Roundsmen and other superiors of the patrolmen, as well as the patrolmen themselves, must have been persistently neglecting their duty. A clear case for investigation is presented to the Park Commissioners, and this case ought to be taken up at once. If what was accidentally discovered turns out to be the practice of the force, then there is no protection in the Park at night, and highwaymen are at liberty to prey upon every belated visitor.

THE CAUCUS IDEA.

Some of our friends the extreme partisan Republicans have seen a new light. They have discovered that it is more important that the Democrats should unite on a compromise repeal bill than that an unconditional repeal bill should be passed by the aid of Republican votes. They find that the rule of a majority in a caucus is just as sacred as the rule of a majority in the Senate, and, perhaps, a little more so. They are amazed and pained because there are Senators who insist that an actual majority of United States Senators, believing that an unconditional repeal bill is demanded, shall have their way in the Senate, and yet who will not consent to go into a caucus of their own party and submit to the dictates of a majority therein. We do not say that Senator JOHN SHERMAN is one who shares these singular views of the relative value of a Senate majority and a caucus majority, but we note that the chief organ of Mr. SHERMAN'S party in New-York—the *Tribune*—brings forward these views with much zeal and attributes them to the Ohio Senator. He has not exactly committed himself to them, and we should be sorry to think that he is capable of anything so illogical and so unpatriotic, but we are also sorry to see that so good an authority as the *Tribune* puts this affront upon him, and thinks that it has good reason to do so.

As we have said, Mr. SHERMAN has not openly and directly committed himself to this idea. He seldom commits himself in that way to any idea. We are compelled, however, to admit that he has said nothing inconsistent with it. Probably he would have been better pleased had his eager organ refrained from drawing the inference it has from his expressions. The organ is not so astute or so cautious or so long-headed as the Senator. It is an interesting question whether at heart the Senator is any less partisan, any less willing to sacrifice the interests of the whole country to the advantage of his party and incidentally to his own advantage, than the organ. The organ clearly thinks that he is not. The result will show. The question is certainly an important one. If by their own folly, or by the incitement of their shrewd opponents, the Democratic Senators should be impelled to frame a compromise repeal bill which they would all vote for, or enough of them to carry it through the Senate, they would surrender the lasting interests of the country for the sake of party unity. It would be very silly because they would only succeed in uniting their party against the majority of the voters of the country, and the consequence would be inevitable and overwhelming defeat whenever the voters could get at the party at the polls. But it would be more and worse than a blunder. It would be a political crime—a crime against the Nation, against the cause of tariff reform committed to their hands, against the consciences of those of their own number who believe, as many of them do, that any concession to the silver men, after their revolutionary conduct, is a surrender of the integrity of the Senate.

It is very likely that Senator SHERMAN sees this. He is not a dull man in matters affecting his party or himself. He is really a statesman, however, as well as a somewhat too shrewd politician, and he can hardly fail to recognize that such a policy by the Democrats would be a disgraceful betrayal of a great trust. We are confident that in like circumstances he would not guide his own party in any such manner. But, apparently, he is not averse to having the Democrats run down a steep place into the sea, and he seems to be doing what he can to put into them the evil spirit that would impel them to such a course. Perhaps he thinks that it would be better for the country to have the Republicans take charge of the settlement of the financial question and the offices of the Federal service thrown in. He is sure that it would be a great deal pleasanter for the Republicans, and that his own prestige and position would be advanced thereby. Those are facts which Democrats ought to see also, and there is no reason why they should not be influenced by them. We recognize the truth of what Mr. SHERMAN has to say about the responsibility of the Democrats. They have a majority, and they may properly be held to responsibility for legislation or for failure to legislate. The people will take that view of it, and no one has any right to complain. But for every Senator on either side there is a higher than mere party responsibility. In this matter each of them, whether a Democrat or a Republican, is bound to do all that he can, with the aid of any and all who will give aid, to assert the right of the majority to act, and act for the best interests of the whole country. Any consideration of party or personal interest that is allowed to interfere with the full performance of that duty is treachery akin to treason.

MR. BOODY AND THE BOSS.

In a tentative way, Mr. BOODY'S managers are putting out figures to show that the City of Brooklyn has been more cheaply governed than in former times, and more cheaply than other cities. That might be true and still Mr. BOODY not be fit for re-election. It is demonstrated by record evidence in the trials of the Columbian celebration cases that the money of the city was not only wasted, but expended without warrant of law, by means of Mr. BOODY'S signature, for work and material never furnished, and for the pleasures of committeemen. Here is a plain case of something much more important than economy—a case of a high public official abusing his authority to put money in the pockets and liquor in the paunches of politicians. It is not the amount of the abuse, it is its kind, that makes Mr. BOODY'S part in it disgraceful.

Again, there are the railway franchises. For his part in promoting the deal in them the Mayor would have been indicted by the Grand Jury but for the shield of the District Attorney's erroneous advice thrust between him and the operation of the law. He may say, with entire truth, that by this deal not a dollar was taken from the public Treasury, but that, on the contrary, money will go into the Treasury from sources never before available. None the less the Grand Jury were right. The city was cheated. The men who cheated it were members or agents of the ring, and Mayor BOODY can hardly be supposed not to have known it. The city was robbed of the advantages to be got from fair and open competition for the franchises. In that operation Mayor BOODY was an indispensable party. He might have stopped it and he did not. Why?

Because back of this swindle were the active members of the ring, and the Mayor did not dare to thwart or seriously to oppose them. The case was one of many that show that in all matters of consequence, where MCLAUGHLIN or his friends have had a desire for anything they ought not to have and which the Mayor could have kept from them had he wished, they have got it.

In short, what the people of Brooklyn are to vote upon this year is Boss government, as against government by a direct and responsible agent of the voters. Now, Boss government, anywhere and however brought about or carried on, is essentially bad because it is irresponsible. It may be the best that a city will take the trouble to procure, as is the case for the present in New-York; but as all irresponsible power breeds abuse, the management of a Boss tends to corruption. The only correction of it, as the only safeguard against it, is at the polls, and here there is most to be expected when power is concentrated in one elective officer. That is the case in Brooklyn, and the voters at the coming election have it in their own hands to rout Bossism from the City Government and to secure a clean, courageous, and efficient management of their affairs. This is what makes the election one of such great interest outside of Brooklyn. With the growth of our cities and the increased complexity of City Government, the prizes offered to politicians like MCLAUGHLIN are very great. The resistance to them is lessened because the specific interest and the power of any one voter is insignificant compared to those of an ally of the Boss. The election in Brooklyn is a singularly complete test of the ability of the voters of a large city, having the opportunity, to overthrow a well-fortified Boss. Nowhere will the result be watched more anxiously than in New-York.

"WAR RECORDS" AND REPUBLICS.

The death of Marshal MACMAHON emphasizes the gratifying fact that there is not now in sight any "man on horseback" or any "savior of society" whose elevation to the lead of affairs in France is likely to disturb the equable progress of the republic. The only French soldier surviving whose "war record" would at any time have made him formidable in politics is Marshal CANROBERT, whose proficiency in the arts of peace is very likely no greater than was that of MACMAHON, but whom good fortune or good sense withheld from the chance of making a similar display of his deficiency.

Nobody can now doubt that Gen. GRANT'S fame would have been much more enviable if he had not permitted himself, after the close of the war, to be persuaded into politics. Perhaps it was the lesson furnished by Gen. GRANT'S civil career that produced, as it certainly must have confirmed, Gen. SHERMAN'S aversion to having anything to do with politics, for which he was really much better fitted than his old chief by being much more a man of the world. Gen. SHERIDAN was a mere soldier, and showed his good sense in being satisfied with the honors that came to him in the line of his profession. Now that these men are dead, there is nobody left who could make a strong canvass for the Presidency on his war record. The nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN by the Democrats, during the war, was a mistake not less serious than the mistake he made in accepting it, and the nomination of Gen. HANCOCK, sixteen years later, threw away the excellent chance that the Democrats had at that time of electing a statesman. In fact, the candidate, who was as gallant and loyal a soldier as ever lived, was perceived to be impossible as a President, before the campaign was over, by the very men who had put him in nomination.

We are not in the least likely to repeat such political mistakes as the election of GRANT and the nomination of HANCOCK until we have had a war, after which, if it is successful, a victorious General will attract enough of hero worship to make him useful to politicians, and formidable, even in spite of himself, to the successful working of our institutions. Nothing can be more opposed than a military training and a military habit of mind to constitutional government, as the case of the Duke of WELLINGTON is one among many to prove. A professional soldier in time of peace has, with us, no way of gaining distinction, or of so putting himself in evidence as to become conspicuous. It is only a leader in war that has any opportunity in American politics. When Mr. LINCOLN appointed Gen. HOOKER to the command of the Army of the Potomac, he said that he was aware that the General had declared that the country needed a dictator, but reminded him that it was only successful Generals who could become dictators, and added: "If you will win the victories, I will look out for the dictatorship." There is more "militarism" in France than in the United States, and a war record is not so necessary to a professional soldier. This is sufficiently proved by the astonishing episode of BOULANGER, who was in possession of an almost exclusively "peace record," and whose temporary vogue in French politics is hardly yet comprehensible to Americans, in spite of all the light that has been shed upon it. It does not seem, however, that his career is likely to repeat itself, since his fate is not encouraging to military men with political ambitions. If it be true that the man on horseback is eliminated from the immediate future of the French Republic, the fact is a thing for general congratulation.

UNEQUALLY YOKED.

After the Democratic County Convention in Chicago had refused to nominate Judge GARY, the Republicans placed his name at the head of their judicial ticket, but nominated for one of his associates on the bench a lawyer of Anarchistic affiliations. This was supreme folly, for they were striving to vindicate by the re-election of GARY the representative of law and order and the opponent of Anarchy whom Gov. ALTGELD had attacked in his message accompanying the pardon of the Anarchists who were convicted in Judge GARY'S court.

That influential Republican journal, the Chicago *Tribune*, now calls for the withdrawal of this candidate, whose name is KRAFT, for it appears not only that he was engaged in the movement for the pardon of the Anarchists, but also that he supported ALTGELD at the polls in November last. Says the *Tribune*: "Mr. KRAFT, who is a man of some ability and sense, must know that it is utterly illogical for a supporter of ALTGELD, who has made war on Judge GARY, to be running for Judge on the same ticket with the latter. ALTGELD is impelled by his strong Anarchistic sympathies to turn down Judge GARY and drive him from the bench. Mr. KRAFT must see that he is an impossible candidate on a ticket with Judge GARY."

It is expected that at least nine-tenths of the lawyers in Chicago will sign a paper urging that GARY should be re-elected.

OCTOBER RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The improvement in the railroad business of the country, which began early last month, is developing with an encouraging vigor. The more recent reports of earnings indicate that October will be a red-letter month for many of the Western roads. In several instances the earnings reported for the first two weeks of the present month are actually in excess of the earnings of the same roads in the corresponding period last year. And last October, be it remembered, was an uncommonly prosperous month for railroads.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, which has had its share of misfortune this year, appears to be leading the way back into the region of prosperity. Its gross earnings for the second week in this month were $861,280, an increase of $55,670 over the gross earnings of the same period of last year. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road follows close upon St. Paul's heels by reporting an increase in earnings for the second week of October of $42,175. The Evansville and Terre Haute shows increased earnings for the same period of $8,600, and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern's earnings for the second week of this month were $1,169 in excess of the figures reported for the corresponding period last year.

A comparative statement of the earnings of forty-one roads for the first week in October, published in the *Financial Chronicle*, shows that the percentage of loss was 5.80. This is much less than the percentage of loss shown in the railroad earnings for the fourth week of September, and the figures for the second week of this month will probably cut the percentage of decreased earnings down still further. Almost every road that has reported its earnings for the second week of October makes a better showing than for any previous week since the 1st of July. A number of roads are steadily—even rapidly—veering over from the "decreased earnings" column to the "increased earnings" column. The St. Louis Southwestern, for instance, reports gross earnings for the second week of this month amounting to $104,100, as against $110,700 for the same period last year. This decrease of $6,600 is the smallest decrease shown in weekly earnings of that particular road since the second week in July.

The Denver and Rio Grande system is also gradually reaping the fruits of better times. In the fourth week of September it suffered a loss of $66,300 as compared with its business for the corresponding period of last year. Its loss in the second week of October was but $36,200. At the annual meeting of the Denver and Rio Grande stockholders in Denver a day or two ago Mr. GEORGE COPPELL of this city, Chairman of the Board of Directors, made the cheering announcement that there were signs of better business conditions in Colorado, which must necessarily be of advantage to the railroad. The same encouraging assurances come from along the line of the Atchison, the Union Pacific, Great Northern, Missouri Pacific, and the Rock Island Roads.

QUEER TRANSACTIONS IN NOTES.

The Receivers Are Learning How the Madison Square Bank Was Wrecked.

Some definite indication was given yesterday of the discoveries by the receivers of the Madison Square Bank, showing how the bank was wrecked. The last disclosure came to light through the payment to the receivers of a check for $305.45, by Lewis Thompson, who was cashier of the bank. Mr. Thompson said this was all he owed the bank, and that his note for $5,300, which the receivers hold, was given to benefit President Blaut, whose importunity Mr. Thompson dared not resist.

In President Cryder's time, Mr. Thompson borrowed $1,000 from the bank, with which to buy ten shares of the bank's stock, which would qualify him for election as a Director. The stock was deposited with the bank as collateral. Mr. Blaut persuaded him, he says, to borrow $4,000 more, with which to buy forty shares of the stock of the Bridgeport Development Company, that stock, in turn, being deposited as collateral for the loan, and Mr. Blaut taking the check made to the order of the company. The receivers have encountered other protests from persons whose notes they hold, declaring they gave them at Mr. Blaut's solicitation, and never obtained for themselves any money or other benefits from the loans.

Disclosures of interest are made, in this connection, with the bank's loan of $150,000 to Director R. T. McDonald. Mr. McDonald arranged with the bank to float the bonds of the New-Orleans Electric Company, which he was promoting, and which had been organized to apply electric motors to the New-Orleans street railways. The bank secured an option upon all the bonds and was to place them at 90. Having made this arrangement, Mr. McDonald deposited with the bank $200,000 of bonds, for a loan of $150,000, the money, in turn, being returned for 1,000 shares of bank stock. This made Mr. McDonald the largest individual stockholder, and placed him in a position to favor himself with the bank's money in his private enterprises. He issued notes for the loan, backing the notes with a contract by which the bank agreed to extend the notes from time to time, until the bonds could be sold for $180,000. That sum was to pay the notes and yield him a credit balance. The notes were indorsed by the Fort Wayne Electric Company, whose interests were confided, in this section, to Mr. McDonald.

The receivers do not recognize the contract for the extension of the notes, and hope to collect them as soon as they mature.

Edward Lauterbach, on behalf of the stockholders, has declined the offer of absorption by the Sherman Bank, on the ground that there are "insuperable obstacles" to its acceptance.

MR. WHITNEY OUT OF POLITICS.

He Thinks the President Will Win in the Silver Fight.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—W. C. Whitney viewed the beauties of the fair yesterday and expressed himself as overwhelmed.

To the suggestion that he was considered a Presidential possibility in some quarters, Mr. Whitney said quietly, but with marked emphasis: "I am entirely out of politics, and would not for an instant entertain any such idea." He gave as his opinion that President Cleveland would not accept a compromise in the fight for the repeal of the silver purchase act, but would insist on unconditional repeal, and he thought he would yet win.

"Senatorial courtesy," said Mr. Whitney, "must give way to the popular demand for immediate action. The Senate rules do not include one calling for the previous question, but rules can be changed. The President is firm, and it is evident he will stand by his message."

OBITUARY.

Zachariah Dederick.

Zachariah Dederick died from heart disease yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock in the store of Lawrence Tivy, 62 John Street. Mr. Dederick was formerly a member of the firm of Dederick & Co., refiners of gold and silver, at 16 Maiden Lane, which building he owned. The firm was established nearly fifty years ago by Mr. Dederick and his brother, J. H. Dederick, who has conducted the business since Mr. Dederick's retirement, eight years ago. Mr. Dederick belonged to the Atlantic Lodge of Masons and was a member of the Union League Club and the Consolidated Stock Exchange. He lived at the Balmoral Hotel, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. He was seventy-three years old. A widow and several children survive him.

Obituary Notes.

—Mrs. Rose Ferrigan, who died from heart disease Wednesday night at 602 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, was the widow of Hugh Ferrigan, who died in January, 1890. Her husband was well known in New-York as the proprietor of Cobweb Hall, in Duane Street, at one time a famous resort much frequented by politicians, and also as a Democratic politician. Mrs. Ferrigan was sixty years old.

—John E. Christian, Professor of Mathematics in the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, is dead. He was stricken with indigestion two months ago, which soon turned into consumption, from which he died. He was a brother of the Rev. William H. Christian of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

—Mrs. Cornelia A. Ladd died at her home in New-Haven, Conn., yesterday. She was the wife of Prof. George Trumbull Ladd, one of the best-known professors of Yale, and was also a sister of Prof. Brastow of Yale. She leaves three children, two sons and one daughter.

A Short Session in the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The House to-day made the Bankruptcy bill a continuing special order for Monday next, the measure to be considered in Committee of the Whole, where it will be open to amendments on each paragraph. A bill was passed granting certain public lands to the territory of Arizona. A bill requiring Government-aided railroads to provide stations at town sites within the territories, where such town sites have been established by the Interior Department was discussed but not disposed of.

The printing bill was further considered without final determination. The remainder of the day was consumed in eulogistic addresses on the late William Mutchler of Pennsylvania, in respect to whose memory the House at 3:45 adjourned.

Wrecks Destroyed by the Vesuvius.

The United States dynamite cruiser Vesuvius returned to this port yesterday after a cruise along the Atlantic coast in search of derelicts. The Vesuvius destroyed with gun-cotton torpedoes a number of wrecked vessels found floating off the New-Jersey and Delaware coasts. She will remain in port, it is understood, until ordered to attend on the trials of the triple-screw cruiser Columbia.

Killed in the Carnegie Steel Works.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 19.—An accident resulting in the death of two men occurred this morning in the Carnegie Steel Works at Homestead. Laborers digging a trench were covered under several feet of clay by a cave-in. Andrew Durnk and John McManus were dead when taken out. Both men leave families residing in Homestead. Five men were seriously but not fatally injured.

HE WILL SERVE THE PEOPLE

GREAT MASS MEETING IN BROOKLYN HEARS MR. SCHIEREN.

Places Himself Squarely on Republican and Independent Platforms and Promises a Clean Administration—Edward M. Shepard Scores Mayor Boody—"Who Gave You Permission to Stop the Prize Fight?" He Asks—F. W. Hinrichs on the Twelfth Ward Park.

That the people of Brooklyn are determined to rise in their might and overthrow the Democratic machine and "Boss" McLaughlin was demonstrated last evening, when the Brooklyn Rink, on Clermont Avenue, was crowded to its utmost capacity by one of the most representative audiences that has ever convened in that city.

It was indeed a meeting that Charles A. Schieren, the Republican nominee for Mayor, should be proud of, and there were hundreds of Democrats present who aided in applauding the many attacks that were made against the Democratic machine and Mayor Boody. Standing room was at a premium.

The vast crowd arose like one person when Mr. Schieren came on the platform, and the cheers and applause were deafening.

The meeting was held for the purpose of publicly notifying Charles A. Schieren of his nomination for Mayor by the Republican City Convention. At the same time the Citizens' party, the Young Men's Democratic Club, and the Committee of One Hundred also notified Mr. Schieren that he was also their candidate.

Mr. Schieren made a most pleasing appearance, and his quiet, modest, and unassuming manner made him many friends. Whenever his name was mentioned it was received with tremendous applause.

On the platform were seated many of Brooklyn's most influential and prominent citizens. Among them were:

S. B. Chittenden, Joshua M. Van Cott, Theodore B. Willis, Delmore Elwell, William H. Williams, Irving L. Bragdon, Charles F. Adams, ex-Congressman W. Copeland Wallace, William W. Goodrich, Horace E. Dresser, United States District Attorney Jesse Johnson, ex-Judge Gale, John A. Taylor, William H. Reynolds, J. G. Fisher, William G. Low, David A. Baldwin, Lester W. Beasley, George F. Elliott, Asa W. Tenney, John Morris, Secretary of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, and John H. Burtis.

The meeting was called to order by Benjamin F. Blair, who, in a brief speech, outlined the political situation in Brooklyn and presented Francis H. Wilson as the Permanent Chairman of the meeting. The applause which greeted Mr. Wilson as he came to the front of the stage was second only to that accorded Mr. Schieren.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Wilson said:

"Our City Government is in the control of a ring which seeks to suppress and not to express the best sentiments of the community, which seeks to usurp all the best places for purposes of corruption.

"For weeks and months the Republican Party has been seeking a leader who can free them from the evils which oppress them, and at last they have found a man who, like Napoleon, always does what he undertakes."

Mr. Wilson then presented Simeon B. Chittenden as the representative selected by the Republican City Convention to convey to Charles A. Schieren notice of his selection as Republican candidate for Mayor.

No sooner was this announcement made than the crowd broke out into cheers and applause of every kind, which lasted for several minutes. Then Mr. Chittenden, addressing Mr. Schieren, said:

"On behalf of the Nominating Committee selected by the Republican City Convention last Saturday evening, it becomes my pleasant duty to tender you, in the presence of this vast assembly of your fellow-citizens, the nomination to the highest office in the gift of this city of ours—the Mayoralty.

"In making this nomination, we feel that we honor our city in honoring you. We assure you that you were the first choice of the first convention under the auspices of the newly-reorganized Republican Party in Kings County.

"We are assured you are the servant of no man," continued Mr. Chittenden, and then the audience shouted and applauded, and not a word could be heard for about a minute. Then he resumed: "We are assured that, if elected, you will bring to the administration of the office of Mayor the same purity of thought and the same conscientiousness in the execution of your duty as you have done for years in your business."

Mr. Schieren was then introduced. He was welcomed with a great round of applause. After the people had become quiet he said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: In accepting formally the nomination tendered to me by the Republican City Convention, and the indorsements of the various independent organizations, I first of all desire to express my most heartfelt thanks for the honor of being chosen standard bearer of such a large and representative constituency. Evidently it is the voice of the people who enter into this contest, and who demand better and purer government; they seem to rise up against the corruptions and political combinations which have been so prevalent in our municipal affairs, and which only the united and determined effort of our citizens can remove.

I place myself squarely upon the platforms adopted by the Republican City Convention, and all other independent organizations; they seem to accord, and with one voice protest against the power that has so long controlled and misruled the affairs of our city, and overburdened us with heavy taxes.

The fair fame of Brooklyn seems to be under a cloud, which those men have brought upon it. I desire to make the promise that if the citizens of Brooklyn will elect me to the high and responsible office of their chief magistrate, I will endeavor to administer the affairs of the city to the best of my ability, and give them an economic administration of municipal affairs in every department, and without favoritism to any one man, or any set of men, but only for the good and best interest of the city. I shall most sacredly guard the interests of the people and represent all the people.

With this declaration, I appeal to the citizens of Brooklyn, and ask them to rally around our banner, upon which is inscribed the motto, "Honesty as a Principle."

I hope that the people of Brooklyn will be thoroughly aroused to the fact that this is a crisis that confronts us, and that they must pass judgment upon the present state of affairs. What shall be the verdict?

Henry W. Maxwell of the Committee of One Hundred was then introduced. He turned to Mr. Schieren and said: "I have been appointed by the Committee of One Hundred to notify you of your nomination by the Republican City Convention for Mayor. The Committee of One Hundred will do all in its power to forward your election."

Frederick W. Hinrichs was the next speaker. He received a great ovation. He said, among other things:

"The Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn will on Saturday night give a hearty indorsement to Charles A. Schieren. The little work the Citizens' Union began last May has at last borne fruit, and having combined with our Republican opponents, we are fighting for a clean government and a government for the people.

"This is a struggle for the Democratic organization, and Mayor Boody is talking in its interests every night. If Mr. Boody is defeated it means injury to Mr. Meville, Mr. Furey, Mr. Coffey, Mr. McGarry, and many others.

"Michael Coffey," continued Mr. Hinrichs, "is in the do-nothing business, and is said to be worth a half million dollars. Despite the fact that the business community is under a financial cloud, there are half a dozen men in our very midst who brag about their millions. The poor taxpayer is beginning at last to understand how the gang get it, and the taxpayers are now going to depose the composite Mayor, and Mr. Schieren is to be the next Mayor of Brooklyn.

"In the Twelfth Ward," continued the speaker, "there were some lots in June, 1892, which were sold to a man named Rourke. There was to be a park—a beautiful park—and Mr. Rourke, with an eye to business, heard of it and purchased some of the property. Then a Mrs. Fullerton, a sister of Patrick H. Flynn, the friend of Michael J. Coffey, also purchased some lots. Then our admired Commissioners of Parks decided that this very property was needed for a park for the poor people of Red Hook Point, and the Rourkes, Fullertons, and Flynns received $120,000 for the property, which only a few months before was worth only $55,000. The difference went to the middlemen, but, thank God, by wiping out Mayor Boody and the ring vampires we will rid ourselves of these middlemen, who thrive at our expense."

A. Augustus Healy of the Brooklyn Democratic Club was next introduced, and he assured Mr. Schieren of the warm and earnest support of that organization. He said the club had adopted resolutions indorsing his nomination for Mayor, and that he had been sent to notify Mr. Schieren publicly of that action.

"We have no Democratic Party in this city," he said. "We have only a Government by the machine, but there will arise between now and election day thousands of Democrats who will protest against this Government by an oligarchy, and they will cast their votes for you, Mr. Schieren. The Democratic Government in our city is bringing disgrace upon the Democracy all over the Union. We cannot afford to have the Democratic Party identified with bad men, and that is why we are trying to purify politics."

Edward M. Shepard was the next speaker, and in explaining his position in the local political situation he said:

"I distrust and detest political coalition and will not be a party to any political coalition. But there is involved in this canvass no theory of partisanship or non-partisanship. In the words of a great Democrat, we are confronted by a condition, not a theory. We are confronted with a great city on the eve of disaster, a city whose administrators are venal and incompetent.

"Mayor Boody has had put at him during the last sixteen months in the newspapers, by the Grand Jury, and in almost every conceivable form, that dishonesty and degradation thrive under his administration.

"Again and again it has been said of him that he has submitted to have his will effaced by another—a stronger and abler man than he. Again and again has the proposition been made to him that he is not the Mayor of Brooklyn, but is nothing but the hand of a man who is not provided for in our charter.

"Not a word has he answered to any of these propositions, and not an answer can he give as he remains passive in the hands of a brainier man than he—Hugh McLaughlin.

"If there be an appointment to be made, how much has Mayor Boody to do with it? I asked Mayor Boody last night and I ask him again two questions: 'Mayor Boody, what man have you appointed to any office, however high, however low, without first obtaining consent or permission?'

"'What responsible and official acts have you done other than those of opening fairs, laying cornerstones, and speaking at dinners without first having obtained consent to do so?'

"Answer these questions, Mayor Boody, to-morrow night.

"And, by the way, a third question occurs to me now," said Mr. Shepard, as he drew from his pocket a newspaper clipping. "I read in an evening paper that 'Mayor Boody gave to-day positive assurance that there will be no international prize fight at Coney Island.'

"Fellow-citizens, there you have the first fruits of the nomination of Charles A. Schieren.

"Do you suppose that, if a nomination had not been made by the Republican Party of a man who it was feared might be successful, that tribute would have been paid to virtue in this city?

"They see the handwriting on the wall.

"And, now, Mayor Boody, answer me these questions:

"Whose permission did you get before you gave your assurance that there will be no international prize fight at Coney Island?

"With what man did you confer in the Mayor's office to-day as to what influence it was to exert on your subordinates and on your election?

"Mayor Boody, did you suppress what you supposed and knew was of great interest to a certain section of your supporters before you asked the permission of Hugh McLaughlin?"

Cheer after cheer followed Mr. Shepard's questions, and when the audience was ready to listen again Hugo Louten, representing the United German Democracy, pledged to Mr. Schieren the full support of the German voters of Brooklyn.

A. W. Tenney was loudly applauded all through his strong plea for non-partisanship in the government of Brooklyn.

John A. Taylor, who was Cor

MR. BOODY'S OFFICIAL CAREER

"SPECIFIC CHARGES" HE DEMANDS, AND HERE THEY ARE.

His Incredible Challenge Calls to the Front the Report of Eminent Citizens Condemning the Management of His Fire Department—It Reawakens Interest in the Report of the Democratic Club's Committee, Overflowing with Charges of Inefficiency, Neglect of Duty, and Worse.

Charges have been made against the efficiency of the Municipal Government, but none of them are specific. I insist, in this campaign, that the charges of our opponents must be made specific, in order that they may be fairly met. Let our opponents investigate and point out the alleged defects of which they complain. Let them not deal in generalities.

The above is from Mayor Boody's initial speech of the campaign for re-election, delivered before the Jackson Club of the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night.

I.

Boody's Matchless Stupidity.

Yesterday the plain, unvarnished tale of the election to office of McLaughlin's man Boody was told at length.

To-day it is another story—the story of Mr. Boody's official career as the legatee and administrator of Mayor Chapin's decomposed and tainted political effects. Only part of this story is related to-day—the part which deals with the Mayor's challenge to his accusers, and forcibly illustrates it.

Nothing so absolutely incredible as the effrontery—or the matchless stupidity and unreason—of such a challenge as Mr. Boody's has ever been known, even in the amazing "politics" of Brooklyn. Nothing so damaging to Mr. Boody's reputation, from either a strategical or an intellectual point of view, has ever been urged against a public official as this indictment of Mr. Boody's sagacity or Mr. Boody's faculty of realization, which Mr. Boody has found against himself.

There is but one phrase to describe the Mayor's challenge—no matter what may have stimulated such a preposterous act.

It is plainly and simply incredible.

Here is this tainted official, this sham—Shadrach reeking of the fume of his fiery furnace—as he capers through the community with a feeble and timid cry of "Bring on your specific charges!"

"Specific charges"!—when the very air is thick with "specific charges" against this ambulant mass of putty molded into a counterfeit heroic shape by the merciless fingers of his Master.

"Specific charges"!—when every unpaved, foul, polluted street is a "specific charge" against him.

"Specific charges"!—when every undisciplined, insubordinate, and mismanaged city department is a "specific charge" against him.

"Specific charges"!—when every unfinished schoolhouse is a "specific charge" against him.

"Specific charges"!—when the degraded, humiliated, devastated bridge entrance is a "specific charge" against him.

"Specific charges"!—when the inordinate and impoverishing tax rate—nearly $2.80, as against the $1.82 of New-York—is a "specific charge" against him.

"Specific charges,"—when the fact that Brooklyn is on the verge of bankruptcy, is a "specific charge" against him.

"Specific charges! "—when the misgovernment, the ruin, and the prostration of a great and industrious community is a "specific charge" against him.

It must be plain, in view of this, to the most indifferent observer of Mayor Boody's rocking-horse canvolings, that in "challenging" his accusers for "specific charges" Mr. Boody challenges an entire city.

It has been shown with what satisfaction he perpetuated in office the scandalous kitchen cabinet of Mayor Chapin. The reappointment of these men started anew an absolute carnival of malefaction.

All the evil mills that had stopped and stood still for a moment in apprehension, at once went on grinding out scandals and outrages and misdemeanors with renewed industry and tireless clatter.

Out of the Fire Department streamed new malfeasances.

The filth of the streets grew thicker and fouler.

The Aceldama of the bridge entrance became an indescribable spectacle.

The contractors took heart of grace.

False and fraudulent charges against the city flowed in a deepening and widening stream.

The political patrons of prize fights began to hold open court among their brutal retainers.

The criminal centre of political outlawry echoed once more with the depredations and clamor of Brooklyn's jungle full if jackals.

II.

Charges Specific and Convincing.

"Specific charges" is what this candidate for a vindicatory re-election demands. Here they are:

On June 5 of the current year, Mr. Boody received a report on the Brooklyn Fire Department signed by his friends A. E. Orr and E. B. Bartlett and J. G. Jenkins, which contained the following charges, specific enough, as it would seem, to anybody except Mayor Boody:

"There is evidence, to some extent, of the frequenting of liquor saloons by firemen in uniform; of the location of alarm gongs in drinking saloons, and of the lack of efficient hydrant inspection and protection on the part of the Department of City Works.

"It is our opinion that the Commissioner of the Fire Department (John Ennis) does not evince any remarkable degree of fitness for the important position he holds; that his official obligations seem to be performed in a perfunctory manner; that his system of discipline is lax and somewhat demoralizing in its tendency, and that, coming into office with evidently little experience, he does not seem to have gained in administrative ability from his eight years of official tenure.

"The evidence leads us to believe that the consecutive days of absence from his post of the Chief Engineer have, at times, been altogether too many for the good of his department.

"The rules relative to temperance are lax, and, in our opinion, have a demoralizing tendency. Men are permitted, while on duty and in the uniform of the city, to enter saloons and drink—provided they do not sit down while on the premises.

"It is, therefore, our decided opinion that the saloon privilege should be abolished. In this connection, and as a natural result, we must criticise the Commissioner. The degrading offense of drunkenness on the part of officers and members of the force does not receive from him the punishment we believe it merits.

"We cannot too severely condemn such failures on the part of the Commissioner to realize the responsibility of his office or the possible effect this laxity of discipline may have upon the force under his control.

"Concerning the Department of Buildings, we have nothing whatever to say in its favor."

These specific charges were submitted to the Mayor by a committee of his own appointment.

John Ennis and his lax and demoralizing system still remain.

III.

Specific Charges of His Townsmen.

These charges, however, do not represent all the "specific charges" which have been presented both to and against Mr. Boody. A sort of political parish orphan, an insatiable Oliver Twist, who fairly clamors for "more" in the "specific charge" line, he was provided on the 15th of September last with a copy of the report of a special committee of the Brooklyn Democratic Club.

The latter document was about as convincing an arraignment of Boody and Boodyism in office as the Mayor's severest critics could have expressed.

The Eagle summed it up by editorially announcing that in it Mr. Boody's policy was

> To promise, pause, prepare, postpone,
> And end in letting things alone.

This report catalogued "the general inefficiency which pervaded the Department of City Works," "the scandalous awards of contracts to favored contractors at figures largely in excess of the lowest bids," "the abuses which have become part of the administration of the Health and Excise Departments," "the loose discipline and occasional incompetency that exist in the Police and Fire Departments."

The report also complained that "Mayor Boody succumbed at once to the evil influences which beset the official life of Mayor Chapin, and the consequences of this action are shown in the petty jobberies and general inefficiency which have prevailed among subordinates in the employ of the city, and in the criminal neglect of obvious duties, and the gross frauds perpetrated by those in responsible positions."

Among the "specific charges" of this report was the accusation that "the Department of City Works was again placed in the hands of one through whose negligence the City of Brooklyn had, within six weeks, suffered a water famine."

It also "specifically charged" against Commissioner Adams that four lives were lost "in the catastrophe which was occasioned by this peril."

It further charged "specifically" that a loss of nearly $1,000,000 had been incurred by the City of Brooklyn in the award of contracts to favored contractors by this same Commissioner Adams.

This same report, quoting from an intelligent and responsible observer, "specifically charged" that:

"The streets of the Sixth Ward, with its crowded population, were littered with watermelon rinds, corn cobs, and husks, rotten tomatoes, and decaying odds and ends of all sorts.

"The Twelfth Ward was again reeking with manure, peddlers' refuse, and putrid fish.

"Atlantic Avenue, above Brooklyn Avenue, was obscured from view by an accumulation of malarial waters, mud, and rotting vegetables."

Among other "specific charges" thus brought against Mayor Boody's administration as lately as one month before he piped his challenge, were that, "through the culpable negligence of the Public Works Department, the evils of inadequate water supply" had been greatly aggravated.

Charges vehemently "specific" were urged, in the same report, that money had been squandered on parks; that in the purchase of property for park lands in the Twelfth Ward, the city was defrauded by the use of dummies out of $60,000.

This "specific charge" was made in the same report against the Fire Department and its Commissioner:

"This department has for eight years been administered by John Ennis, although his administration had been notoriously bad for six years before he was appointed by Mayor Boody."

Of the Mayor's notorious inefficiency in the matter of the Columbian celebration, this report "specifically charged" that his Honor "disclosed a characteristic tendency to evade the strict observance of the law regarding disbursements of the public funds."

It also charged—and charged "specifically"—that the Mayor wilfully and with a due knowledge of what he was doing, refused to cause to be revoked the license of a disorderly liquor saloon called the "Senate," in spite of the damnatory testimony of Police Captain Campbell, (whose station house was right opposite), on the ground that he did not know of any charge that the excise laws had been violated.

Finally, this report "specifically charged" that:

"During the first year of Mayor Boody's administration the tax rate was raised from $2.56 per $100 to $2.77 per $100. The bonds of the city have at times been unable to find a market. The streets have been disfigured by greedy corporate bodies, and wretched pavements laid at great expense. We have suffered from accumulated filth, noxious odors, an inadequate and impure supply of water, and inefficient protection from the Police and Fire Departments. With added burdens we have seen the City Treasury depleted, its resources squandered in the corrupt purchases of sites and in the disposition of valuable franchises without adequate consideration. And we concluded our celebration in honor of the discovery of America with the indictment of about seventy of our city and county officials."

"Such," protests this report, "has been the record of Mayor Boody's administration."

The report of his townsmen, however, falls somewhat short of the facts. It is by no means a complete "record of Mr. Boody's official career." There are other charges, equally "specific," included in that record, which shall be duly stated hereafter.

MANHATTAN DAY PREPARATIONS.

Many Thousand New-Yorkers Start for Chicago—Additional Subscriptions.

All the excursion trains leaving the city for Chicago yesterday were crowded with passengers on their way to attend the celebration of Manhattan Day at the World's Fair on Saturday.

Secretary Skinner of the General Committee said that over 8,000 persons had left this city by the excursion trains. The New-York Central Railroad sent out nine extra trains. The Pennsylvania, Delaware and Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, Ontario and Western, Erie, and West Shore Roads also sent several special trains to Chicago.

Preparations were made in advance by all the roads to handle a large number of passengers, and there was ample accommodations for the crowds that availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the World's Fair. Tickets for the excursion issued Wednesday and Thursday are available for return on Oct. 23 and 24.

The Old Guard assembled at the Scottish Rite Hall, Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, at 3 P. M. in full uniform, and marched up Fifth Avenue and to the foot of West Forty-second Street, where they crossed the ferry to the West Shore Railroad Station on their way to Chicago. They will act as an escort of honor to Mayor Gilroy and the New-York delegation on the parade to the fair grounds through the streets of Chicago on Saturday afternoon. Controller Myers left this city for Chicago by a late train Wednesday night.

Subscriptions for the Manhattan Day fund are still pouring in. The newly-appointed Assistant Deputy Controller, Edgar T. Levey, yesterday received the following additional subscriptions:

John Jacob Astor	$100	George Wilson	$25
W. K. Vanderbilt	100	John Inman	50
John T. Agnew	100	Stephen H. Olin	25
James A. Deering	50	Joseph H. Choate	50
Thomas H. Cullen	25		
Total			$525

With $9,635 previously acknowledged, this brings the total subscribed to defray the cost of the demonstration in Chicago up to $10,160.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Croker and their son started for the World's Fair yesterday in the private car Courier, which was attached to the 4:30 P. M. train over the New-York Central. On the same train were Commissioner and Mrs. Sheehy.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Manhattan Day at the World's Fair is now an assured success. All arrangements have been about completed, and the crowds are coming. The down-town hotels were full now are taxed to their limits, and accommodations are at a premium.

Mayor Gilroy arrived this afternoon on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Horace Porter, President Seth Low, and Col. John R. Fellows are expected to arrive to-morrow. Mayor Gilroy says he is sure of an immense attendance at Saturday's celebration.

"Great crowds are coming from New-York City," he said to a reporter, "and the railroads are putting forth every effort to carry them comfortably. I believe we will break the record for travel between the two cities, and I think we will do credit to our city with our carefully arranged programme for Manhattan Day."

Gen. Miles intends to lend aid toward making the day a success. The General, accompanied by his brilliantly-attired staff, will ride down to the grounds in the course of the day and hold a grand review of the various military companies taking part in the various proceedings.

Where New-Yorkers Can Get Lunch.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Manhattan Day will see such a crowd at the World's Fair that New-Yorkers will find it no easy task to obtain desirable accommodation in the matter of first-class eating places on the grounds. They should bear in mind, therefore, that the best restaurants, closest to the New-York and other State buildings, are in the extreme north and south ends of the Horticultural Building. These places are in all respects first-class and carried off the palm during the World's Fair for cleanliness and general excellence.

Speculative Markets Stronger.

There were general advances in all the down-town markets yesterday upon the prospect of speedy action by the Senate upon the silver repeal bill. News that came after the markets closed was so encouraging as to create a lively curbstone business, in which brokers bid from ½ to ¾ above the last official quotations for nearly all the active stocks. Wheat advanced three-quarters of a cent a bushel on sales of 6,330,000 bushels. City millers bought 666,000 bushels, making more than 1,000,000 bushels in two days, on the belief that wheat will not again sell so low as at present.

HOW REPEAL CAN BE SECURED

SENATOR HILL HAS CLEARLY POINTED OUT THE WAY.

His Motion to Amend the Rules Will Probably Be Made To-day or To-morrow—His Proposition Has Advanced the Cause of Repeal Wonderfully Already—The Compromise Submitted to Secretary Carlisle Yesterday for Postponing the Date of Repeal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Senator Hill has pointed out the way by which the supporters of the repeal bill may secure a vote for that bill without condition, and he has stirred up the Senate and aroused an interest in the ineffectual rules of the Senate such as has never been felt in that body or its rules before.

The New-York Senator, if he had made his proposition earlier and received the assistance of all the Democrats who are now believed to be ready to vote for repeal, might have brought the Senate to the passage of the repeal bill a month ago. The "endurance test," which some harsh critics of the repealers have declared was merely a test to prove the utter impossibility of passing the bill under the rules of the Senate as they now stand, and as the opponents of repeal construe them, used up nearly two months and did not appear to bring the vote any nearer. Mr. Hill's proposed change, to be made at once, upon the adoption of a resolution prohibiting the entertaining of dilatory motions, has advanced the prospects of unconditional repeal more in two days of educational discussion than all the speeches delivered during the last eight weeks.

To-morrow, possibly—at the latest, before the end of the week, unless a great change takes place among the silver Senators of the Democratic Party, Mr. Hill will offer his resolution. With such opportunities as he had to-day, when he was not engaged in replying to the diaphanous and bellowing arguments of the Senator from South Carolina, he made inquiry to ascertain how many Democrats would vote with him for the rule he has prepared. It did not take him long to find that he would be supported by Senators Voorhees, McPherson, Gordon, Vilas, White of Louisiana, Murphy, Smith, Caffery, Palmer, Mills, Camden, and Lindsay. Mr. Gray was not prepared to say at once that he would join, but he is averse to admitting his inconsistency, although he would rather be right than consistent. Mr. Brice is also for unconditional repeal, and, as the rules must be changed to get repeal, he may be counted to make up the list of necessary Senators. As Mr. Turpie is heartily for repeal, he should be for the change of rules, but he recently made a speech against closure in the Senate, and he is, therefore, reluctant to accept the proposition, although it appeals strongly to his good sense.

There are twenty-three Republicans who are for repeal and are understood to be willing to have a special closure rule applicable to this pending bill adopted at this time. Their qualified support can be easily understood. They are ready to help pass the repeal bill, but they do not want to deprive themselves of the chance to invoke the power to filibuster to prevent the passage of the Tariff bill and the Elections bill. Mr. Hill will not willingly submit his resolution to modification. Rather than that it should fail and that a vote should be prevented on the repeal bill, he might consent that it should be made applicable only to the pending bill, but he would then continue his effort to have the rules of the Senate so amended that the body would always be able to decide by a majority of its members whether it would waste its breath and its reputation in meaningless and useless talk or do business.

Out of the Senate the silver Senators, the weak supporters of repeal, and some stanch champions of the repeal without conditions and without loss of time, were in conference. Senators Gorman, Ransom, White of Louisiana, Vilas, Cockrell, Grey, Walthall, and Blackburn came together to consider the latest proposition from the men who are unwilling to accept unconditional and immediate repeal. These gentlemen really took up a cut-and-dried plan, to which the weak repealers, averse to further strife, may be too willing to agree. It is true that it did not carry the coinage schemes of some of the compromises, and it is also true that its brevity indicated a realization on the silver side of the great moral force developed on the repeal side in two days of real fighting. This was what was proposed: That the bill to repeal the silver purchase clause should be passed, but that it should not take effect until Jan. 1, 1895.

The object in postponing the operation of the act was not to help the mine owners, by giving them a market at the Treasury for fourteen months, but to give time for it to stand the results of the country in the Fall campaign of 1894, when the people, by their votes, could say whether they favored the silver policy or rejected it. That seems like a brave reason, but that was the reason assigned. It was not acceptable to the Southern silver men, who are opposed to silver purchases, and who are opposing the repeal to secure extended coinage, not to help the silver market. The repeal men in this conference, or part of them, would not hear of so long a postponement. They were opposed to any postponement whatever. After long discussion, the proposers of the compromise unwillingly suggested a change of the date of operation of the repeal to June 30, 1894. There was not an agreement, but it was decided that the plan discussed should be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury for his consideration and opinion.

With this plan, which contains, it will be seen, no suggestion about extended coinage, Secretary Carlisle was visited, Senators Cockrell, Gray, and Blackburn carrying the scheme. Secretary Carlisle heard the plan discussed. He could not give his assent to it, for it was not plain to him that there was anything to be gained by delay in repeal, while all the arguments that were good for repeal eight months hence were good arguments for immediate repeal. The Secretary promised to talk the matter over with the President. The conference got no further than that today, and Secretary Carlisle is with the President, at Woodley, to-night. Those who know how the President feels on the subject do not look to him for the signal to compromise.

We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all its supporters, as well as its author, ashamed of their speedy repeal."

That was the declaration of the Democratic Party in its National Convention in Chicago in 1892. Now there are Democrats who are willing to postpone the repeal of the bill "fraught with possibilities of danger in the future" to July 1, 1894, or January, 1895.

That will hardly be "speedy repeal." Admitting the danger, as the platform did, and as the President has shown that there was abundant reason for believing had already been proved to be true, the party will be embarrassed to make the action of the Senate, in case of a compromise extending the "cowardly makeshift," look like "speedy repeal." The House, elected at the same time with the President, and fresher from the people than the Senate, has passed the repeal bill in as "speedy" a manner as the most exacting constructionist of the platform could ask. A minority of the Senate, made up in part of Republicans, proposes to prevent "speedy" action on repeal, and to force a compromise that will postpone repeal eight months.

One of the reasons that have been given for this plan of compromise, with the date of Jan. 1, 1895, which is only one of something like thirty propositions to compromise, was that if the repeal was not made effective until after the Congressional elections in November, 1894, the proposition could be made an issue in the country, and the result of the elections would be instructive to the House and directory upon the Senate.

The proposition to make the repeal effective at the end of eight months would not afford this opportunity to the country, nor would it be "speedy" repeal of the "cowardly makeshift," which was declared to be "fraught with possibilities of danger." And the suggestion for postponement of the date upon which the stoppage of silver purchases shall take effect is helpful to Mr. Quay, who is looking out for opportunities to hoist his party out of the cavity in which it exists, for he at once proposes to extend the date to Jan. 1, 1896, and talks to his friends about asserting the right of the Republican minority, under the rules as insisted upon by Senators Morgan and Butler, to extort a compromise on the tariff bill, including, among other provisions, that reductions of the tariff shall take effect Jan. 1, 1896, or after the tariff question has again been made a national issue.

The thing that can be done by compromise on the Sherman act and the tariff bill can also be done with the repeal of the elections law. If the minority can hold the Senate by obstruction, deprive the party of the majority of its watchwords for sound money and taxation reform, it can compel acceptance of its offers to compromise the provisions of the Elections bill.

Senator Butler's speech was a melancholy exposure of sensitiveness to the unhappy political conditions existing in his State. He is, at all times, apt to be courteously offensive in debate, prone to attributing to his antagonist opinions he has not expressed and positions he has not occupied, and veiling accusation under a thin veneering of parliamentary politeness. He made a Populist harangue, entertaining, but demagogic, and trumpery in argument, and apparently intended to invite the special attention of the political brigands who now rule the Palmetto State, and upon whom he must depend to retain his seat in the Senate.

He never made a speech worthy of his reputation, and he was several times palpably transfixed by the well-aimed shafts of Senators Hill and Hoar, both of whom are agreed that the rules of the Senate may at any time be changed by the Senate. Mr. Hoar's declaration, delivered in his most earnest and impressive manner, that it was not only the right but the duty of the Vice President to put to the test of a vote the motion to change the rules at any time, severely tried the impatient occupants of the galleries, who only restrained an inclination to applaud by a desire to escape the Vice President's menace to clear the galleries if that breach of decorum was committed.

A LIVELY DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Hill's Pertinent Replies to Senator Butler's Statements.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Excitement and mirth played see-saw in the Senate Chamber to-day. At one moment Senators and visitors were convulsed with laughter; at another their attention was chained to fierce forensic encounters. A theatrical manager could not have arranged a more "taking" performance.

For a curtain raiser there was presented the amusing continuous act of "The Whirler; or, the Fierce Vagaries of a Talking Machine," with the only Stewart in the title role. Then in succession came a humorous recital by Mr. Palmer of Illinois, a boisterous wail of disapproval by a precocious infant in the gallery, a disappearing scene, in which the infant, its mother, and an usher took part, a threat by the Vice President to clear the galleries, a vigorous protest by a visitor from West Virginia, followed by his arrest, a speech by the choleric Butler of South Carolina, ending in an instructive colloquy, in which Mr. Hill, Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Hoar each secured a portion of Mr. Butler's cuticle, and finally a soliloquy by Mr. Peffer to empty seats. It was a day of surprises and disenchantments, not to be speedily forgotten by the thousand or more who were in the Senate Chamber.

There was little in the outlook at 10 o'clock this morning to make the early birds in the galleries feel glad that they had come. The clock had no sooner indicated the hour than Stewart was on his feet. In front of him was a pile of papers. In his hand he grasped a pamphlet. No better evidence of his intention to bore the Senate again was needed. He opened his mouth as the gavel fell, and his "Mr President" helped that instrument wake the echoes. He got no further, however. Mr. Allen of Nebraska, who sat almost alone on the Democratic side, called attention to the palpable fact that there was not a quorum present. There were just fourteen Senators in the chamber.

The Vice President ordered the roll to be called. One by one the tardy ones appeared. Mr. Wolcott of Colorado, who had exchanged his suit of gray for one of black coat and vest and light trousers, and his black-and-white necktie for one of black and red, dashed into the chamber at 10:10 o'clock, presenting the appearance of one who had run all the way up Capitol Hill. He mopped his brow while Mr. Teller was telling him that nothing serious had happened because of his tardiness. Mr. Washburn, exceedingly well groomed, dropped into his seat about this time. He wore a red carnation on his lapel, and, until Mr. McMillan of Michigan arrived, was the only Senator who displayed a flower. Mr. Brice long since discarded his daily boutonniere.

Mr. Vance of North Carolina caused a mild sensation by stumping into the chamber minus his suit of light gray. The weather prophet had driven him to adopt a roomy black suit with a Prince Albert whose tails nearly swept the ground. While the Senators were assembling a big man in gray, with a black soft hat, which would hold a half bushel of peanuts, opened the south door, and stood a full minute viewing the scene within. He was the brother of Senator Cockrell, who had come from his seat in the House only to find that his former playmate and bedfellow had not yet put in an appearance.

The minutes passed slowly enough to the visitors, but there was nothing to do but wait. The Republican dinner party at the McMillan mansion last night might have had something to do with the many empty seats on the Republican side of the chamber. Mr. Dubois entered at 10:15 o'clock, but did not attract the attention of the chair. After a while Mr. Teller whispered to him, and he announced his presence and his name was recorded. Still a quorum was lacking. During the wait Messrs. Teller, Wolcott, Butler, and Frye gathered in a knot and talked. Stately John Sherman, after announcing his arrival, strode across the chamber and sat down beside Mr. Voorhees. Mr. Wolcott chatted with Mr. Murphy.

Forty-four Senators were found to be present at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Stewart stood up again. At the same moment Mr. Voorhees asked unanimous consent to lay before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury. "I object," shouted Stewart, without making any effort to ascertain what he was opposing. He stood in the centre aisle glowering at the Indiana Senator. For the moment he looked the true plantation overseer. If he had held a whip in his hand, instead of a pamphlet, the illusion would have been complete, for Mr. Voorhees, conscious that the Nevada man held the floor, adopted a conciliatory manner. He required several minutes to convince the would-be boss that the request was proper. Then the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge bill, which had just passed the House, was presented, and Stewart had to give way again. He was in decidedly bad humor when the right of way was finally surrendered to him.

Although the question of the approval of the journal was the one before the Senate, Stewart began to talk about the rules. This in itself was a surprise, for he had never before, no matter what the subject, been able to avoid the silver topic. For the next hour none but the strangers in the galleries paid any attention to the talking machine.

In the mean time there was a noticeable getting together of Senatorial heads. Mr. Hill and Mr. Voorhees held a long conversation in one corner. A little later the Nevada New Senator and Mr. Vilas whispered together. Mr. McPherson of New-Jersey hurried about the chamber holding brief confabs with different men. Occasionally a Senator would be tapped on the shoulder by another, who would motion toward the cloak room. Then the two would disappear. This went on for some time, and it was plain to every interested observer that something important was in the air.

As a matter of fact, these numerous conferences related to the subject of the repeal bill. Mr. Hill was securing supporters of his proposition to amend the rules. The would-be compromisers were busy trying to advance their schemes.

There is an end to everything, and much sooner than was expected the talking machine ran out of wind and stopped. This was the signal for Mr. Dubois to address the Chair. He held a half dozen typewritten sheets in his hand, which embodied his "ideas" on the situation. The proposition to change the rules, in his opinion, was little better than an attempt to coerce Senators. The present rules were good enough, and the action of the minority was thoroughly commendable. Mr. Dubois did not appear to relish the question by Mr. Hill whether he believed the majority could pass a bill if twenty Senators opposed its passage. The essence of his speech was that, with the general elections only a short time in the future, it would be highly proper to postpone action on the pending measure until the people had been given an opportunity to pass upon the repeal question.

Mr. Dubois lectured the men who have not been present to help maintain a quorum, and then branched off into the statement that if his opposition from the body would prevent the passage of the repeal bill, he would cheerfully walk out. This was in connection with the declaration made by Mr. White of Louisiana recently, that a Senator who sat in the chamber and refused to answer to his name ought to be shown the door of the Senate. In refutation of the implied charge in newspapers that the opponents of the repeal bill were largely interested in silver mines, Mr. Dubois asserted that he had never possessed $5,000 at a time in his life, and did not expect to. Mr. Hill asked a number of questions which were clearly not expected by the young man from Idaho, and the general impression was that he did not answer them in the most satisfactory way.

By this time the chamber held a most interested crowd. The galleries proved inadequate to the demands upon them. The stairs leading to the upper corridors had, for an hour or more, resounded to the tread of a thousand or more people, who were bent upon seeing the "show," which experience had taught most of them would be apt to grow very interesting as the day declined. As a consequence, every seat was taken, and standing room was eagerly sought.

It is more than likely that this brave show above him had much to do with Mr. Palmer's flow of spirits when he arose to "do his turn." With a well-simulated air of sincerity he called attention to the fact that yesterday Mr. Teller of Colorado had offered an amendment to the question whether the Journal should be approved, asking that his name be incorporated in the Journal to indicate his presence in the chamber at a time when he had refrained from voting. Mr. Palmer said he could see no reason why this application should not be allowed without further debate. The Senator from Colorado, in his opinion, had been most respectful in preferring it. There was nothing in the request which related to any other Senator. It was simply a plain intimation from the Senator that he wished to be set right on the record, and there was no reason, apparently, why his application should not be allowed by such a pre-eminently courteous body as the Senate. When Senators made such reasonable requests the courtesy they owed each other required immediate assent. "I ask unanimous consent," the Senator said in conclusion, "that the order be made."

There was a ripple of laughter when the true inwardness of Mr. Palmer's remarks was discovered. Mr. Teller, who had offered the amendment purely in the line of obstruction, smiled a sickly sort of smile. Mr. Palmer had no sooner asked for unanimous consent than there was a chorus of "Noes" from the opponents of repeal.

"Then I abandon the motion in despair," he said, with a dramatic gesture.

"Boo-hoo! boo-hoo! boo-hoo!" wailed a child in the gallery at this juncture.

"That is but the echo of my despair, Mr. President," shouted Mr. Palmer, as Senators and visitors, overcome by the ludicrous interruption, broke into a roar of laughter.

The child continued to weep in a loud tone, and an usher hurriedly descended the steps and hastened its departure to the corridor.

This breezy interruption to the proceedings put everybody in a good humor, and inspired Mr. Butler of South Carolina to add another to his collection of speeches against the proposition to amend the Senate rules. The scene when he arose to speak was interesting in the extreme. Most of the Senators were in their seats, and a large number of Representatives were seated or standing in the chamber.

Mr. Butler drew a roll of paper from his pocket, which proved to be notes, and a page placed in front of him half a dozen bulky volumes. Just as he addressed the Chair the south door swung open and Mr. Thomas B. Reed of Maine marched into the chamber. Mr. Reed has been a frequent visitor to the Senate since the discussion over the rules began. He wore a gray suit to-day and yellow shoes, and carried a light overcoat on his arm. He took a seat beside Mr. Pettigrew, who enlightened him regarding the proceedings up to that time. Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Stewart, who were passing, shook hands with him, and then Mr. Reed settled back to listen to what proved to be the most interesting discussion of the day.

The first part of Mr. Butler's speech was not especially interesting. It was impossible for him to discuss the proposed change in the rules without alluding to the two Senators who stand foremost in the movement to bring about the change. Mr. Mills of Texas had left the chamber, so that Mr. Butler was forced to talk about him, rather than to him.

He said he was sorry to see that a change had come over the spirit of the gentleman from Texas. "I don't know that the Senator from New-York ever had a dream," he added, bowing to Mr. Hill. Then Mr. Butler opened a volume of The Fortnightly Review of 1889 and read from it an article written by Mr. Mills on the subject of the House rules, occasionally pausing to comment on the statements contained therein. One of these interjections was to the effect that the majority, not being able to have its own way, ought to be willing to compromise. Mr. Hill, who had been listening closely, arose at this point and interrupted the speaker. Mr. Butler turned toward him, and so did everybody in the chamber.

"I would ask the Senator," said Mr. Hill, "what should be done if the majority should prove a little obstinate and not desire to compromise?"

"That is the highest evidence in my mind that the bill ought not to pass," retorted the South Carolinian. "If the majority is actuated by such a motive, this bill should not pass until we are given the opportunity of appealing to the people."

"The question of the amendment of the rules is the one involved now," continued Mr. Hill. "The question which the Senator was to answer was the question which I propounded to the Senator from Idaho recently without eliciting a definite reply. If the majority of the Senate desires to pass this bill, I ask the Senator to point out how it is to pass it under the existing rules, avoiding the minority does not desire it to pass. I would like a plain answer, without any reference to the Constitution."

Mr. Butler's reply was to the effect that when the majority found itself opposed by a strong minority it should be willing to make concessions.

"Then, if I understand the Senator correctly, it is the minority, rather than the majority, that passes bills in this body? It seems to me that the plain deduction from the Senator's remarks is that the majority cannot pass the bills it wants to pass, but must always compromise with the minority."

"No, Sir. The Senator begs the question."

"Did I not understand you to say that if the majority wants to pass a bill which the minority does not want to pass it should be willing to compromise?"

"That is so," said Mr. Butler.

"On that I take issue with the Senator," continued Mr. Hill.

Mr. Butler apparently labored under the idea that Mr. Hill had not made his position plain, and he asked him another question which drew forth this reply: "My position is that the minority has a right to express its views on this or any other question, but if its ignorance or wickedness or obstinacy, the minority wants to object, it has a perfect right to do so. If the minority has the right to pass a bill I would like to have you point it out."

There was a round of applause from the galleries when Mr. Hill concluded this statement, and the Vice President did not seek to put a stop to it. Senator Palmer now came to the front again with several pertinent queries. "Can I as a Senator from Illinois be allowed to vote for repeal?" he asked. "Can I vote before the minority says so? No. Not until the minority says so can I vote under the present rules. The fact is that until the minority in this body consents, the majority is unable to express its will."

"Do not the present rules give the majority unlimited power of debate?" shouted Mr. Butler.

"Plenty of time to debate, but no time to vote," retorted Mr. Palmer.

"Who is to declare whether I am obstructing business now?" asked Mr. Butler, somewhat irrelevantly.

"First the Senator, then the majority," replied Mr. Palmer. The applause which followed this remark was so overpowering that Mr. Harris of Tennessee, whose sense of decorum is very acute, protested, and called the attention of the Chair to the fact that he had the power to clear the galleries if there was applause. This was the signal for Mr. Stevenson to announce that if there was further applause in the gallery the occupants would be ejected. Judge of the shock of surprise which swept over the assemblage when a thick-set man dressed in gray, who occupied a prominent position in the east gallery, shouted, "And I, Mr. Chairman, as one of the people, will go out. I have been here six weeks, and I am sick."

There was a rush of attendants toward this candid individual from all parts of the chamber before he succeeded in getting to the door before he was seized. Senator Faulkner of West Virginia had recognized in him a constituent, and he reached the outer corridor about the time the ushers laid violent hands on him. It is understood that the doughty West Virginian got off with a scolding. Mr. Butler took advantage of this incident to make the remark that it was well known that under the rules the Senate could not be turned into a town meeting.

"If the friends of the Senator from New-York," said he, "have gathered here to express their approbation, I would be very glad to invite them out to some street corner where we might have it out for the benefit of the masses."

This declaration did not suit Mr. Manderson's ideas of propriety, and he called the South Carolina Senator to order and caused the stenographer to read what he had said. He then delivered a brief lecture on the subject of improper utterances, after which Mr. Butler was excused from the operation of the call to order. He asserted that he had not intended to have his remarks taken seriously, and, turning to Mr. Hill, he asked him if he did not so understand it.

"I understood that the Senator was speaking, as he sometimes does, in a Pickwickian sense," said Mr. Hill.

There were more questions and answers, which led to the further declaration by Mr. Hill that the rules were absolutely useless as if they had provided that they could not be changed except by the consent of the minority. In reference to the power of amendment the Senate could not tie itself up by a code of rules. If it had tied itself up it was now time to untie the knot. Mr. Hill said in conclusion that at a proper time a resolution to amend the rules would be offered, and that he hoped a majority would be found standing with him for the purpose of investing the majority, not the minority, with power.

Drug Trade Favors Silver Repeal.

At the meeting of the Drug Trade Section of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, yesterday, resolutions were adopted calling upon the Senate to lay aside its "traditional courtesy" and pass the Silver Repeal bill.

DIED WHILE STEALING A NAP

STRANGE FATE OF TWO PARK POLICEMEN AND A FRIEND.

Asphyxiated by Illuminating Gas in the Croquet Cottage in Central Park, Where They Had Gone to Escape the Roundsman—A Third Policeman, Found Unconscious in the Place, Is in the Presbyterian Hospital Unable to Give an Account of the Affair.

Two Park policemen and an ex-Park employe were asphyxiated by illuminating gas in Central Park early yesterday morning under the most remarkable circumstances. A third Park policeman, found with the others, is lying in the Presbyterian Hospital in such a condition that he can give no explanation of the tragedy, which is wrapped in the deepest mystery.

The Dead.

FUREY, THOMAS, aged twenty-five, formerly a helper at the Park, lived at the Stanwix House in Third Avenue.

HAYES, JAMES, aged thirty-three, Park policeman, appointed 1890, lived at 1,587 Avenue A; leaves a wife and three children.

LYONS, DAVID, aged forty, Park policeman, appointed in 1881, lived at 1,000 Park Avenue; leaves a wife and a child.

The man in the hospital is George Rogan, aged twenty-seven, of 306 East Third Street, who was appointed on the force in 1889. It is expected that he will recover.

The accident occurred in what is known as the "croquet cottage," back of the ball grounds, in Central Park. All four of the men were discovered in this cottage in an unconscious condition at 5:30 yesterday morning. How they got there, no one seems to know, and no definite explanation will be possible until Rogan is so far recovered that he can tell the story.

Park Policeman James J. Cain discovered the unfortunate. In his report of the occurrence he said yesterday:

"My attention was attracted while I was on post at 5:30 in the morning by the sound of what I thought was a whistle. It came from the direction of the cottage, and as I neared the little building I heard groans and the sound of labored breathing. The front of the structure is used as a storehouse for workmen's tools. In an L extension is a toilet room. The door was firmly secured by a padlock on the outside. The two windows in the cottage were also closed, but I could see through the glass and I noticed the form of a man lying on the floor of the toilet room.

"I forced the window and found Hayes stretched out at full length, with his head resting on a mat. Near him was Lyons, with his head under the stove. The air in the room was thick with gas, and it was not until I had gone outside to get a breath of fresh air that I could continue my search, after first bursting open the padlocked door.

"Then I found Furey in one of the closets. In a closet adjoining was Rogan. I dragged all the men out into the open, and then I ran to the arsenal for assistance."

Ambulance calls were sent out from the arsenal as soon as Cain had told his story there. When the surgeons arrived they found Lyons and Furey dead. Rogan and Hayes were still breathing and were hurried off to the Presbyterian Hospital, where Hayes died two hours and a half later.

Rogan gr

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

PRACTICAL STAGNATION PENDING THE SILVER REPEAL ISSUE.

A Baseless Rumor Starts a Covering Movement Which Imparted Some Life to the Late Trading—Bidding for Stocks on the Curb—The Northern Pacific Election—Money Easy and Foreign Exchange Rates Lower—Clearing House Loan Certificates Canceled.

NEW-YORK,
Thursday, Oct. 19—P. M.

Business on the Stock Exchange was at a standstill until the last hour, when, on a rumor that Vice President Stevenson had vacated the chair in the Senate in favor of a member who was willing to force a vote on the silver repeal issue, shorts began to cover their contracts, and prices advanced sharply. Even when it was ascertained that the rumor was not true, the covering did not cease, the impression being general that important news might be forthcoming at any moment. There was trading on the curb after the close of the Exchange, at prices considerably above the market.

The active stocks to-day were Sugar, St. Paul, Whisky, Burlington, and Western Union. London sent a number of buying orders, but they were supposed to be for the account of the local bear traders, who were covering in that centre. Notwithstanding that a change of management has been assured in Northern Pacific, the stocks of the company were neglected. There was not a single transaction in the preferred.

There was no news of an influential character. The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 3 per cent. The local money market was quiet, the supply of funds being more than ample for all personal requirements. The reduction in the volume of Clearing House certificates continues, and there is now only a little more than $3,500,000 outstanding. Boston has only $50,000 out. The foreign exchange market weakened further in the absence of inquiry.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35	35⅛	338
American Cotton Oil pf	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71½	72	300
American Express	110	110	110	110	110	115	5
*American Sugar Refining	91¼	92⅜	91¼	92⅜	92¼	92⅜	22,775
American Telegraph & Cable Co	83	83	83	83	83	85	5
*American Tobacco	79	79	79	79	77	79	8
American Tobacco pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	94	98	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	18⅜	18¾	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	4,677
Baltimore & Ohio	67⅜	67⅜	67½	67⅝	68	70	150
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	27	27	27	27	27	28	100
Canada Southern	48	50	48	50	49	50	1,605
Canadian Pacific	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73½	74½	550
Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	16	100
Chicago Gas	58⅜	59½	58½	59¼	59⅜	59½	9,900
Chicago Gas, div. scrip	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.16	250
Chicago & Northwestern	100⅜	101⅜	100⅜	101	100⅝	100⅞	1,038
Chicago & Northwestern pf	138	138¾	136	138¼	137	139	200
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	78⅜	80	78¼	79½	79½	79⅝	10,179
C., C., C. & St. Louis	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	32⅝	33	1,100
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	58¾	59¼	58½	59⅛	59⅛	59¼	19,922
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	116½	116½	116½	116⅜	116	117	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	61⅝	62⅞	61⅜	62¾	62¾	62⅞	5,707
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	12	12	12	12	12	13	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	25	25	25	25	27	100
Columbus & Hocking Coal	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9	100
Columbus, Hock. Valley & Toledo	20⅝	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	20¾	21	700
Consolidated Gas Company	131¼	133¼	131¼	132	131⅜	132½	2,680
Delaware & Hudson	120½	120½	119½	120½	120	120½	100
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	156	156	156	156	155	156	200
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	32¼	32⅝	31⅜	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	13,706
General Electric	43¾	44¼	43½	44	43⅞	44¼	2,315
Great Northern pf	107	107	107	107	106¾	108½	100
Green Bay & Winona, t. f	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	6½	50
Iowa Central pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½	20½	20
Lake Erie & Western	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	15¼	16¼	300
Lake Erie & Western pf	66	66	66	66	66½	67½	200
Lake Shore	121¼	122¾	121¼	122½	121½	122¾	960
Long Island	95	95	95	95	93	96	100
Louisville & Nashville	46¼	46¼	44⅜	45⅜	45⅛	45⅝	6,354
Manhattan Consolidated	126½	126½	126½	126½	124	127	54
Michigan Central	92	92	92	92	92	92½	10
Missouri Pacific	22	23	21⅞	23	22⅞	23	4,545
National Cordage, 2d as. paid	24	24⅝	24	24⅛	23¾	24	2,625
National Cordage pf., as. paid	50	50	50	50	46	49	100
*National Lead Co	26½	26½	25⅝	26	25⅞	26¼	1,090
*National Lead Co. pf	70¾	70¾	70½	70¾	71	72	170
National Starch	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8	10½	100
New-Jersey Central	109	109½	109	109½	109	110	320
New-York Central	100⅝	100½	100½	100⅝	100⅜	101	443
New-York & New-England	27⅞	28⅞	27⅞	28⅝	28⅝	28¾	4,930
New-York & Northern pf	10	10	10	10	10	11	100
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	12	13	10
New-York, Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	24	24½	24	24½	23	25	200
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	14	14	13¾	14	13¾	14	400
Norfolk & Western pf	20¼	20¼	20	20	21½	22	600
North American	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅜	100
Northern Pacific	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	7	7¼	654
Ontario & Western	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅞	100
Oregon Railway & Navigation	25¾	25¾	25⅛	25⅝	25	25½	50
Oregon S. L. & U. N	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5	6	25
Pacific Mail	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	16	220
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	7	7	7	7	7	8	100
Philadelphia & Reading	17⅜	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	17¼	17⅝	5,434
Pullman Palace Car Company	168½	168¾	168½	168¾	168¼	169½	403
Rich. & West Point, 2d as paid	25	25	25	25	23	34	50
St. Louis Southwestern pf	7¾	8	7¾	8	7½	8	600
St. Paul & Omaha	34⅜	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	34⅝	35	700
St. Paul & Omaha pf	106	106	106	106		105	110
Southern Pacific	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¼	18	300
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14⅜	15	100
Texas Pacific	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6½	7	10
Union Pacific	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	17½	3,250
United States Rubber	32	32	31	31	30	32	312
United States Rubber pf	76	77	76	77	74	77	465
Wabash	7	7	7	7	7	6⅞	200
Wabash pf	14¾	15	14¾	15	15	14⅞	500
Western Union Telegraph	82	83	81¾	82⅞	82⅝	83	11,148
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	42	43¾	35
Wisconsin Central	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5¼	100

Total sales.....147,780
*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Dock 5s	106⅛	106⅛	105⅛	105⅛	$1,000
*At., T. & S. F. 4s	67¾	68¼	67⅝	68¼	65,000
At., T. & S. Fé 2d 2½s as.	35½	37	35½	37	55,000
Beech Creek 1st	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	10,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	101	101	101	101	500
Can. South. 2d	96	96	96	96	1,000
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	4,000
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, r	107½	107½	107½	107½	15,000
C. P. 6s of 1896	101½	101½	101½	101½	3,000
Ches. & O. pan. 1900	109	109	109	109	1,000
C. & O. gen. 4½s	68	67½	68	68	10,000
Ches. & O. con. 5s	102½	102¾	102½	102¾	6,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 2-4s	77	77	77	77	1,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	5,000
C., B. Q. cv. 5s	98	98	98	98	7,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	118	118	117⅞	118	30,000
Chi. Gas & C. 1st	84¼	84¼	84	84¼	4,000
Chi. Stock Yd 6s	97½	97½	97½	97½	2,000
C., D. & I. 1st 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	2,000
Detroit Gas 5s	45	45	45	45	1,000
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907	125	125	125	125	3,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	72	72	72	72	2,000
Erie 2d con	68	68	68	68	1,000
Erie 1st	110	110⅛	110	110⅛	4,000
Erie 2d	107	107	107	107	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	74	76	74	75	4,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st	90	90	90	90	2,000
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	74	74	74	74	1,000
Harlem r. 1st	116½	116½	116½	116½	2,000
H. & T. 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	11,000
Flat. & G. N. 1st con. 6s, c. off	109	109	109	109	2,000
Iowa Cent. 1st	80	80	80	80	1,000
Iron Mount. 1st ext. 5s	95	95	95	95	1,000
Iron M. gen. 5s	69½	69½	69½	69½	2,000
Kan. Pacific con	71	73	71	73	8,000
K. & T. 1st g. 4s	75⅜	76⅜	76⅛	76⅜	10,000
Laclede Gas 1st	77	77	77	77	1,000
L. E. & W. 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	2,000
Lake S. div. 7s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	500
L. & N. unified g. 4s	74½	74½	74½	74½	5,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M	114	114	114	114	2,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	93	93	93	93	2,000
Met. Elev. 1st	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2,000
Met. Elevated 2d	107	107	106⅝	107	9,000
Mex. Int. 1st 4s	70	70	70	70	8,000
M. C. 5s, 1931, r	111	111	111	111	1,000
M., L. S. & W. ext 5s	104	104	104	104	1,000
Mo. Pac. 3d	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
M. & Ohio new 6s	109	109	109	109	2,500
Nash. & Chat. 1st	122	122	122	122	11,000
N. Y. C. deb. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, c	123	123	123	123	2,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, r	121	121	121	121	30,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	93	93⅜	93	93⅜	10,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	4,000
N. Y., L. & W. 1st	125	126	125	126	3,000
N. Y. Cent. & W. rfdg. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	1,000
North. Pac. 1st, c	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	15,000
North. Pac. 1st, r	103	103	103	103	5,000
North. Pac. 2d, c	85	85	85	85	2,000
North Pac. cn. 5s	31¾	32	31¾	32	22,000
North. west cn. 7s	134	134	134	134	2,000
N. W. 25 yr. deb. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	3,000
N. W. 25 yr. deb. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	10,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	70	71	70	71	15,000
Oregon S. L. & U. N. on	47	47	47	47	4,000
Peo. & E. con. 2d	101	101	101	101	1,000
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, A	97½	97½	97½	97½	1,000
Phila. & W. 1st	82	82¾	82	82¾	7,000
Read. 2d pf. inc	20	20	20	20	10,000
Reading gen. 4s	67½	67½	67½	67½	2,000
Rio G. W. 1st	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	11,000
Rock Isl. 1st, c	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	4,000
Rock Island 6s, c	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	1,000
Rock Is. deb. 6s	88¾	88¾	88	88	7,000
St. Paul 1st 7s, g	122	122	122	122	2,000
St. P. 1st, D. & C. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	6,000
St. P. 1st. S. Minn.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	3,000
St. L. F. C. & P. W. 6s	108	108	108	108	6,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, Montana 4s	86	86	86	86	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, Dakota	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1,000
2 Texas Pac. 1st 6s	68	68	68	68	15,000
Third Av. 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1,000
T. & Ohio C. 1st	105	105	105	105	3,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	55½	56⅛	55½	55⅞	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	102	102	102	102	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1897	102½	102½	102½	102½	2,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	103½	104	103½	104	4,000
U. P. 1st of 1899	104	104	104	104	2,000
U. P. col. notes	77¾	77¾	77	77	11,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s	40	40½	40	40¼	27,000
Wabash 1st	102	102	102	102	11,000
Wabash 2d	72	71¾	72	71¾	4,000
W. Un. col. tr. 5s	102	102	102	102	2,000
West shore, 4s c	100¼	100¼	100	100¾	4,000
West Shore 4s, r	99	100	99	99⅞	3,000

Total sales.....$671,500
*Including $10,000 at 67½, seller 20 flat. †Seller 10 flat. ‡Seller 5 flat. §Including $6,000 at 107¾, seller 20 flat.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	141	146	M. & St. L. pf	28½	34½
Alb. & Sus	150		Minn. Iron		60
Alton & T. H.	20	30	Mo., K. & T.	11½	12
Am. Cot.	75	90	M., K. & T. pf	20	30½
Am. Dist. Tel	30	40	Mobile & O.	13	14
Am. Sug. Ref. pf	87	88	N. C. & St. L.	60	70
At. & Pac	2½	2¾	Nat. Lin. Oil	18	19
Bruns. Co	3	6	Nat. S. 2d pf.	30	
B., R. & P. pf	68		New Cent. C.	7	9
B., C. R. & N.	45		N. Y. & N. M.	191	195
Central Pac.	10	20	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	54	59
Chi. & Alton	136	142	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	42	43
Chi. & E. Ill.	54	56			

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
C. & E. Ill. pf.	93	96	N. Y., S. & W. new	13¼	13½
Cleve. & P	146		Norfolk So.	47	
Col. F. & I. pf.		90	Nor. Pac. pf.	21	
C., H. V. & T. pf.	60	69	Ohio South.	25	50
Consol. Coal	26	31	Ont. Mining	6	8
Den. & R. G.	9¾		Oregon Imp.	8	11
D. & R. G. pf.	28		Penn. Coal	250	300
D. & M. & Fd.	6	7	Peo. & East.	4	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	24	40	Pitts. & W. pf.	27	30
Ls. S. S. & A.	6¾	7¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	14¼	15½
L. S. & A. pf.	15	18	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	48½	51½
E. T., V. & G.	¼	1	P., F. W. & C.	146	
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	6	15	Quicksilver	1	3
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	1	4	Rens. & Sar.	163	170
Edison El. Il.	94	96	R. & W. P. 1st		
Erie 2d	18	23	R. & W. P. ins. pf.	1	
Homestake	10⅜	14	R., W. & O. pf.	14½	16
H. & Texas	2¾	3	R., W. & O.	104½	107
Ill. Cent.	91	92	St. L. So.	95	
Ill Steel Co.	90		St. L. S. W.	4	5
Iowa Cent.	6⅜	7½	St. P. & Dul.	24	26
Kan. & Mich.	8	9½	St. P. & D. pf.	90	100
Keok. & D. M.		85	St. P., M. & M.	101	105
Laclede Gas. 1st	14½	15	Sil. Bull. certs.	73	73¼
Laclede G. pf.	55	60	So. Cot. Oil	50	52
L., N. A. & C., 1 r.	14	14½	Tol. & O. C.	30	32
L., St. L. & T.	3½	5	Tol. & O. C. pf.	63¾	
Mah. Coal R.	90	100	Tol., A. A. & N. M.	8	8½
Man. Beach	4	8	U. P., D. & G.	5½	6½
Md. Coal pf.	45	60	U. S. Ex.	52	56
M. & St. L., 1 r.	10¾	11	Wells F. Ex.	126	136
			W. & L. E.	13	14

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	100
Am. Sugar Ref	91⅝	92⅜	91⅛	92¼	8,780
At. Top. & S. Fé	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	970
C., C., C. & St. L.	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	100
Chicago Gas	58⅝	59⅛	58⅜	59⅛	1,880
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	61⅜	63	61⅛	62⅝	5,290
Chi., Bur. & Q.	78¾	79½	78¾	79⅜	14,770
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	58	59¼	58	59	14,900
Chi. & N. W.	100½	100½	100½	100½	150
Can. Southern	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	10
Consol. Gas	133	133	133	133	100
Del., L. & W.	132	132½	131¾	132½	8,520
Gen. Electric	44	44¾	43¾	44¼	100
Lake Shore	121½	121½	121½	121½	100
Louis. & Nash.	45¾	46¼	44¾	44⅝	1,010
Missouri Pacific	22¾	22¾	22	22⅜	520
Nat. Cordage	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	70
National Lead	26¼	26¼	25⅜	25½	250
N. Y. & New-Eng.	27¾	29	27⅝	28½	2,510
Phil. & Reading	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	1,080
Union Pacific	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	140
West. Union	81⅞	82⅞	81⅞	82⅞	1,540
Wabash pf.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	200

Total sales.....63,320

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 1st	35¾	36¼	35¾	36¼	$24,000
Chi., G. I. & C. 1st	86	86	84	84	2,000
Chi., B. & Q. con.	118	118	118	118	5,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	5,000
Kan. City 1st	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	2,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	5,000
North. Pac. 5s	31½	32	31½	32	18,000
Rock I. 6s, c	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	3,000
Texas Pacific 1st	68	68	68	68	5,000

Total sales.....$79,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bodie	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Brunswick	.06	.06	.06	.06	300
Cholpac	.35	.35	.35	.35	200
Leadville	.12	.12	.12	.12	500
La Crosse	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
Mexican	.75	.75	.75	.75	100
Ophir	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	100
Potosi	.60	.60	.60	.60	50
Sierra Nevada	.75	.75	.75	.75	100

Total sales.....1,950

Oil.

Pipe Line certs	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	2,000

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easier. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was unchanged. The supply was good. Rates were 4 per cent. for thirty days, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5½@6 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper was dull. Rates were 5½@6 per cent. for prime indorsed bills receivable, 6½@7½ per cent. for the best single names, and 8@10 per cent. for names less known.

In London call loans were quoted at ½@¾ per cent., and short and three months' bills at 1⅝@1½ per cent. The Bank of England's rate remained unchanged at 3 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges were $87,921,887, and balances, $4,587,448. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $740,720, which was paid in gold.

The New-York Clearing House canceled $1,445,000 loan certificates, the amount outstanding now being $3,595,000. The Boston Clearing House has $50,000 outstanding.

The Bank of England reports increase in bullion for the week of £24,790. Reserve increased £150,000, and proportion of reserve to liability is 45.48 per cent., against 45.68 last week, and 40.67 a year ago. The bank's gold holdings now compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

1893.	1892.	1891.
£26,474,639	£25,220,342	£22,796,401

The Bank of France reports increase of 10,398,000f. gold and 334,000f. silver. The bank's holdings at date make the following comparison:

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Gold	£68,049,840	£66,355,786	£52,498,000
Silver	50,767,163	51,346,647	49,958,000

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was weak on limited inquiry and a better supply of cotton bills. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.83 for sixty-day bills and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.21⅛@5.22½ for long and 5.19⅜@5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

Domestic exchange in New-York was quoted as follows: Savannah—Buying, ¼ discount; selling, ⅛ discount to par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛@3-16 discount; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, 150 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½; telegraph, 27½. Boston—10@15c discount for cash. Philadelphia—Par. Chicago—$0.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 73@73½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 73¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 58⅛. In London, bar silver was sold at 33¾d per ounce.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company has on hand 165,281 ounces of silver. None was deposited and none withdrawn. The number of certificates outstanding is 164.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf. ½
Balt. & Ohio. 1¾
Buff., Roch. & P. ¾
Canada Southern. 2
Chi. & Northwest. 1¼
Chicago, Bur. & Q. ¾
Chi., Rock I. & Pac. 1¼
Consolidated Gas. 1½

DECLINED.

Nat. Cord. pf., as. pd. .5
N. Y. & N orthern pf. .1
Lake Shore. 1½
Long Island. 1
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf. 1½
Pullman Car. 2¾
St. P. & Omaha pf. 1
U. S. Rubber. 1⅜
Western Union. ⅝

DECLINED.

U. S. Rubber pf. 1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. Fé 2d A. 1⅜
Ches. & O. cn. 5s. 1
Erie 1st mtg. 1
Erie 2d mtg. 1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st. 1
Kansas Pacific cn. 3
L., N. A. & C. cn. 1
New-York Cent. 1st, o. 1½

DECLINED.

Can. Southern 2d. 1
Del., L. & W. 7s. 1
Del. & H. 1st. 3
Iron M. 1st. ext. 5s. 3½
L. E. & W. 1st. 1¼
Mobile & Ohio, new 6s. 3

New-York Cent. 1st, r. 2
Northwestern cn. 2
Oregon Short Line 6s. 2
Rock Island 1st c. 1
St. Paul 1st, g. 7s. 2
U. P., D. & G. 1st. 1½
West Shore 4s, r. 1¼

Government bonds were firm. The 4s advanced ¾. The sales on call were $20,000 4s coupon at 111½ and $1,000 4s registered at 111⅜. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	98		Cur. 6s, '96	104	....
4s, r	111½	112	Cur. 6s, '97	107	....
4s, c	111½	112	Cur. 6s, '98	110	....
Cur. 6s, '95	103	....	Cur. 6s, '99	112	....

In State securities $28,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 sold at 51⅞@52.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Buffalo, Roch. & P.—			
2d week Oct.	$61,773	.....	$8,073
Chicago & East. Ill.—			
2d week Oct.	101,700	$5,100	.....
Ches. & Ohio.—			
2d week Oct.	184,912	.....	22,827
Iowa Central—			
2d week Oct.	45,234	.....	8,690
Kanawha & Mich.—			
2d week Oct.	6,864	35	.....
Kansas City Suburban Belt R. R.—			
First 2 weeks Oct.	9,124	989	.....
From Jan. 1.	189,416	94,517	.....
Lake Erie & West.—			
2d week Oct.	66,291	.....	14,096
From Jan. 1.	2,824,639	77,738	.....
Louis & Nash.—			
2d week Oct.	346,420	.....	118,970
2 weeks Oct.	692,360	.....	211,790
From July 1.	5,402,860	.....	1,161,561
N. Y., Ont. & West.—			
2d week Oct.	83,141	15,821	.....
Norfolk & West.—			
2d week Oct.	221,734	9,706	.....
2 weeks Oct.	413,662	.....	22,323
Texas & Pacific—			
2d week Oct.	179,281	.....	1,521
Pitts. & Western—			
2d week Oct.	66,380	16,513	.....
Wabash—			
2d week Oct.	332,000	.....	5,000
B. & O., all lines east of the Ohio River, September—			
Gross	1,733,852	.....	251,246
Operating ex.	992,624	.....	196,539
Net	740,728	.....	54,706
For three months—			
Gross	5,012,121	.....	448,195
Operating ex.	3,018,612	.....	469,913
Net	1,993,509	21,717	.....
All lines west of Ohio River for September—			
Gross	534,891	.....	75,307
Operating ex.	360,084	.....	49,395
Net	144,718	.....	25,911
For three months—			
Gross	1,595,101	.....	40,957
Operating ex.	1,175,759	.....	109,520
Net	419,341	68,562	.....
Entire system east and west of the Ohio River for September—			
Gross	2,268,154	.....	326,553
Operating ex.	1,382,707	.....	245,935
Net	885,446	.....	80,618
For three months—			
Gross	6,607,222	.....	489,153
Operating ex.	4,194,371	.....	579,433
Net	2,412,851	90,279	.....
Nor. Pac. for the year ending June 30—			
Gross	29,551,302	4,889,845	.....
Op. ex. and taxes	18,793,339	4,215,990	.....
Net	10,757,963	673,855	.....
Other income	2,166,726	502,519	.....
Total

FINANCIAL.

Continued from Page 6.

Dividends.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co.

Guarantee Fund Notes.

The COUPONS due Nov. 1, 1893, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company's Guarantee Fund Notes will be paid on presentation on and after that date, at the NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, 106 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

Holders of the Guarantee Fund Notes, extending the time of the same, will receive check for cash premium, payable Nov. 1, when their Notes are presented for extension at the Company's office, No. 95 Milk St., Boston, after Oct. 24, inst.

J. W. REINHART, President.

Boston, Oct. 19, 1893.

OFFICE OF PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY, CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1893.

DIVIDEND NO. 107.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per share from net earnings has been declared, payable Nov. 15 to stockholders of record at close of business Nov. 1, 1893. Transfer books will close Nov. 1 and reopen Nov. 16, 1893. A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

OCT. 9, 1893.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Nov. 1, 1893, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York.

Transfer books will close Oct. 20, 1893, and will reopen Nov. 2, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1893.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Oct. 6 prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY, Corner Church and Worth Sts., N. Y. City, Oct. 19, 1893.

The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid Nov. 1.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Oct. 21, and reopen at 10 A. M., Nov. 2, 1893.

D. A. FORCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EPPENS, SMITH & WIRMAN CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1893.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, a Quarterly Dividend of Two Per Cent. was declared, payable Nov. 1.

Transfer books will be closed from Oct. 20 to Nov. 1. LEONARD B. SMITH, Treasurer.

Meetings.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R. CO.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Baltimore, on Monday, Nov. 20, 1893, being the third MONDAY in said month, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

The discharge books in Baltimore and New-York will be closed at 3 P. M., on Nov. 3, 1893, and the transfer books at 12 M., on Saturday, Nov. 4, both to remain closed until 10 A. M., on Nov. 21, 1893.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday Oct. 25, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close Oct. 3, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 26, 1893.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12, 1893.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Mountain Lumber Company, Limited, of Plattsburgh, New-York, held Sept. 19, 1893, Section 1 of Article I. of the by-laws of said company was altered so as to read as follows: There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders on the third Thursday in November in each and every year, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the New-York and Pennsylvania Company, Room 60, Times Building, New-York, N. Y.

CHARLES F. WATSON, Secretary.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

17 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1893.

For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held on OCT. 19, 1893, the transfer books of the preferred and common stock of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on Friday, Sept. 15, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until Monday, Oct. 23, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEORGE S. BAXTER, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders of the Knickerbocker Trust Company for election of Directors, Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the main office of the company, 234 5th Av., on Thursday, Nov. 9, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office, as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 10 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 4 P. M. for La Plata countries direct, per steamship Persian Prince.

SATURDAY.—At 4 A. M. for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Ems";) at 8 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Jacmel and Aux-Cayes must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 A. M. for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 A. M. for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other Venezuelan ports and for Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12:30 P. M.) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 11:30 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 12 M. for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 12 M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 1 P. M. for Porto Rico direct, per steamship Camden; at *3 P. M. for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at 9:30 P. M. for Para and Ceara, per steamship Lisbonense from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata countries must be directed "per Lisbonense.")

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan islands, per steamship Monawai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *11 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mail for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of New-York, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *22 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1893.

American Express Company Will Pay.

The American Express Company agreed yesterday to make good the $28,000 lost in transit between this city and New-Orleans in the company's custody. It had been intrusted to the company's custody by the Bank of Commerce in this city for the Whitney Bank of New-Orleans. President Sherman of the Bank of Commerce said the money had been properly counted, sealed, and delivered to the express company by his bank, and since the package reached New-Orleans with the seals broken, the express company could do nothing except assume the liability. Detectives are busy on the case for the express company.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Annual Report of Gen. Howard to the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Major Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, commanding the Military Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island, New-York Harbor, in his annual report commends "the prompt and efficient service rendered by the National Guard" in the labor troubles during the year.

A mild protest is entered by the General against large details of officers as instructors at colleges. He admits that these officers do excellent service, but the drain thus imposed on the army is detrimental to the troops, batteries, and companies deprived of their officers. Out of a total of 289 company officers, 79 are permanently detached for college duty with the militia, or recruiting service at the Columbian Exposition and at service schools. To remedy this absenteeism, Gen. Howard hopes legislation will be enacted soon. Better guns for artillery practice are asked for.

Like nearly all army officers, Gen. Howard condemns and urges the repeal of the ten years' enlistment law, which compels good soldiers to leave the service, and prevents good men from being placed on the retired list.

In treating the important topic of coast defenses Gen. Howard says:

Liberal appropriations have already been made, sufficient to make a beginning in the proper protection of our harbors, so many of which are in this department. The rapid development of the navy and the encouragement of the naval reserves have placed that branch of the service considerably ahead of the permanent works on this coast. This is doubtless for the best, but it may be remembered that the navy's work in case of war is rather in the offensive than the defensive establishment, so that for the defensive purposes of permanent works the sea-coast batteries, including mortar shells and other projectiles, and all the modern torpedo preparations must be kept in mind. There has been a good beginning, but I urge for these purposes, in connection with the work of the Engineer and Ordnance Corps, the most liberal support.

The best economy in the long run for the Government is to continue these works when once commenced without other periodical interruptions than those occasioned by the severity of the winter months. Certainly the most important ports, like those of New-York, Boston, and New-Orleans, need the first attention, but the defense will be far from what it should be until such cities as Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, those near Hampton Roads, Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile shall be properly covered by defensible works well manned with modern ordnance.

He also urges the establishment of some substantial and reliable forts on the northern frontier.

END OF THE GIBERT SUIT.

Both Sides Close and Judge Bischoff Takes the Case Under Advisement.

The Gibert divorce case came to an unexpected end yesterday before Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas.

An eager crowd had assembled in the courtroom, expecting to hear more of the family scandal rehearsed, but in this they were disappointed. Mrs. Gibert finished her testimony shortly after the noon recess, and then the husband took the stand for the defense. His lawyers made no effort through him to prove the charges made against Mrs. Gibert in the cross bill. He was simply asked as to his income, which he said had been reduced to less than $10,000 a year, and then his lawyers rested.

On cross-examination Mrs. Gibert's lawyer tried to go into the husband's charges, and also into the latter's personal habits, but the court ruled the questions out. The case was then concluded, after William M. Fliess, executor of the estate of Mrs. Gibert's father, had been called.

Both sides will submit briefs, and if Judge Bischoff concludes to grant a separation to Mrs. Gibert he will send the question of alimony to a referee.

HE FAINTED WHEN SOLD OUT.

An Incident in a Foreclosure Sale at Auction Yesterday.

When an elderly and poorly-clad man dropped in a dead faint at the end of a foreclosure sale in the auction room at 111 Broadway, a little after noon yesterday, and a woman, evidently his wife, began to cry and wring her hands in despair, every one in the neighborhood knew what had happened to cause these manifestations. But the expressions of sympathy—which, in all save one instance, went no further than expressions—were wrongly based, and went on the theory, so prevalent in novels and on the stage, of a hard-hearted creditor pursuing an unfortunate debtor. Only the latter feature was present in the case, however, as the facts showed.

The man who fainted, Michael J. Eagan, was for thirty years in the employ of a manufacturing company which gave up business five years ago. While so employed he put his little savings toward the purchase of a lot 25 by 103 on the south side of West One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. The lot stood for $1,500, and he borrowed $2,000 from one Thomas O'Connor, and subsequently $1,300 more from the New-York Building Loan Banking Company, meanwhile putting up a two-story frame dwelling and a one-story frame building on the site. By the time he got through with his borrowing he had little equity left in the property. Eagan went with his wife to live in the house he had built, and found it hard pulling to make both ends meet. When he got out of work things were, of course, worse. During the past two years he has been able to get very little to do. He was always behind on his interest, and he failed to pay his taxes and water rents for the past two years.

In June, 1892, he ceased paying interest on his first mortgage, the one given to O'Connor. The latter did not press his claim, but waited nearly a year, and then reluctantly began to foreclose. The banking company, which held the second mortgage, applied in July last and had a receiver appointed to collect rent, and Eagan paid in all $60 or $70.

Eagan's circumstances did not improve, and the foreclosure case went on to judgment. Then came in due course a decree ordering the sale of the premises. The sale took place yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer being the auctioneer. The judgment on the first mortgage represented about $3,100. Several persons bid. One represented each of the mortgagees, and one appeared for Eagan. Finally the property was struck down at $3,700 to W. E. Buzby, who represents the banking company, holder of the second mortgage.

When the auctioneer announced "and it is sold," Eagan fell forward in a heap on the floor, completely overcome. Friendly hands raised his limp form and carried him to one side of the room, near a window. Then followed the usual incidents. Persons crowded around, and shut off the air from the man. Several dozen impracticable suggestions were made. One man with rare presence of mind dashed out of the room and speedily returned with some whisky in one glass and some water in another. The latter he carefully placed on a windowsill, where it became an object of interest. The former he poured part of down the throat of the unconscious man, using the remainder to bathe his temples. Mrs. Eagan stood near by, crying in despair.

Meanwhile, a fat policeman sauntered in, and, after looking around, said he would go and get a doctor. He returned after a suitable interval and said a doctor would be there in a few minutes. As none came, however, an ambulance was summoned. It arrived just twenty-five minutes after the man had fainted, and the surgeon found that Eagan had not regained consciousness in the meantime. His pulse was beating somewhat feebly. He was placed on a stretcher and removed to Chambers Street Hospital in the ambulance. There his case was diagnosed as hysteria, and it was said that he would be able to leave later in the day.

One of the bystanders, while Eagan was in the auction room, was Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly, the auctioneer. He learned from Mrs. Eagan how matters stood, and started a subscription to help the family out of their difficulties. Late in the afternoon he was able to announce that substantial relief would be afforded the family, and that they would probably be able to retain their home.

While the proceedings mentioned were taking place at one end of the room, much merriment went on at the other end, where Mr. James L. Wells was selling in partition two lots, each 25 by 100, on the north side of Spofford Avenue. A buxom woman with an infant in her arms was bidding actively, but in small amounts, for the lots against a rather stout man, who, like her, on business bent, was also of a frugal mind. The man's persistence won, and the lots were struck down to him at $565 and $510 respectively. His name is Hugh Duffy.

For to-day the following auction sales are announced to take place at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Nicholas Schloeder, referee, 229 and 231 West Forty-second Street, north side, 400 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 37.6 by 100.5, five-story, stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $5,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sales, three actions, Henry W. Johnson, referee, 360, 362, and 364 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, three five-story brick flats, each 25 by 100.11. Due on judgment on each, about $22,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 81 Perry Street, north side, 76.3 feet east of Bleecker Street, 24.8 by 95.3 by 25.11 by 95.3, three-story brick tenement in front, and two-story brick stable in rear.

New Buildings and Alterations.

The Building Department yesterday received plans for the following new buildings and alterations:

By Jacob Weinstein of 171 Madison Street, for two five-story brick flat houses at 644 and 646 Sixth Street, $46,000.

By Conrad Mueller of 582 Eighty-third Street, for a two-story frame dwelling house, south side of Stebbins Avenue, 409 feet west of Freeman Street, $3,000.

By executors of Hicks estate of 326 Cortlandt Street, for a two-story brick storage warehouse, at 97 Cortlandt Street, $1,500.

By James Smith, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling house, King's Bridge Road, One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, $3,500.

By George F. Betts of 102 Madison Street, alterations to two five-story brick warehouses, at 196, 198, and 200 Church Street, $3,000.

By Matthew C. Borden of 157 Duane Street, alterations to a two-story brick stable at 154 West Fifty-sixth Street, $3,000.

By L. Baumann, lessee of 22 East Fourteenth Street, alterations to five four-story brick store buildings, at 502, 504, 506, 508, and 510 Eighth Avenue, $25,000.

By Alfred J. Cammeyer of 28 West Tenth Street, lessee, alterations to six three-story brick stores and storage houses, at 108 West Twelfth Street, and 161, 163, 165, 167, and 169 Sixth Avenue, $33,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 19.

Broadway, s e corner of 44th St, 25x69; Samuel S. Abbott and another to Jordan L. Mott.....$133,000

44th St, s s, 460 ft w of 6th Av, 15x100; Kate Holden to Archibald C. Rhodes.....17,000

75th St, s s, 81.6 ft e of West End Av, 18x102.2; John B. Powell to Isabel C. Powell.....1

69th St, s s, 118 ft w of 9th Av, 19.6x100; Jordan L. Mott and another to Samuel S. Abbott.....48,000

96th st, s s, 36 ft w of Lexington Av, 67x100.8; Francis J. Schnugg and another to M. Jarmulowsky.....186,000

88th St, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x108; Ermano Brunner to Theresa Brunner.....1

95th St, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, 50x100; John Hayes to Francis Hayes.....28,000

58th St, s s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 100.5x200; Sender Jarmulowsky to F. J. Schnugg.....180,000

113th St, 53 West; Henry Gerken and another to Benjamin H. Davis.....14,500

155th St, s w corner of Macomb's Dam Road; George A. Green and another to Henry Welch..250

Audubon Av, s e corner of 174th St, 100x170; Francis J. Maloney to Isabel Maloney.....1

Forest Av, w s, 152.7 ft s of 165th St, 22.3x91; John Rumien et al to Stanislawar A. Rumienski.....1

Lots 19 and 20, map of Anthony estate; John Carr to Richard Hutchinson.....1

Southern Boulevard, w s, 210 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 25x100; William P. Rooney and another to Mary Ames.....1,500

Van Cortlear Place, s s, 80 ft w of Jacobus Place; Louis Brandt and another to Henry Stutz.....2,500

Centre St, 84; Francis Jones and others to James A. Boyd.....1

Same property; Francis Jones, executor, to James A. Boyd.....82,000

Broome St, s s, 20 ft w of Attorney St, 40x50; Louis Gewirz and another to Cecelia Koenigsberger.....28,000

Delancey and Willett Sts, 21x88; Henry C. Krause and another to Charles Sattler.....20,000

13th St, n s, 115 ft w of Avenue C, 27x103.8; M. J. Muldoon, referee, to Morris Mayer.....2,000

Same property; same to same.....2,000

34th St, s s, 92 ft w of 2d Av, 30x98; Catharine R. Golding to Sarah Hull.....24,000

47th St, 309 West; Michael Daly to Ann Daly.....1

69th St, 30 West; Thomas Edgar and others to Ella F. Steinway.....1

75th St, 31 West; John C. Umberfield and another to Mary T. Heckscher.....4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Abbott, Samuel S., to John A. Aspinwall; s s of 62th St, w of 9th Av, 3 years.....$13,600

Altieri, Pasquale, and wife to Edward Y. Thorpall; s s of 112th St, w of Pleasant Av, demand.....531

Boyd, James, to Frances A. Jones and others; 84 Centre St, 3 years.....18,000

Buckingham, Lydia A., to James Dawson, Jr.; n s of 125th St, w of Boulevard.....1,500

Becker, Frank A. and wife to Lewis Buffett; w s of road from Hunt Point at n e corner Lot 4, part of farm of Daniel Edwards, 5 years.....2,000

Bash, Alfred R., and W. N. Platt, executor; s s of 22d St, e of 4th Av, 3 years.....45,000

Dunn, John, and another to Henry E. Stevens, n s of 84th St, w of West End Av, 1 year.....3,000

Doyle, Annie C., to C. B. Logan; e s of Corlear's Av, n of 148th St, demand.....20,000

Everett, John, and another to Thomas O'Connor; n s of 107th St, w of 10th Av, 3 years.....1,000

Holzderber, John, to Henrietta Holzderber; 8th Av, 384, 386, and 2,391, and other property, demand.....4,300

Herter, Peter, and wife to Abraham Kauffmann and another; Stanton St, n w corner of Allen St, installments, (2 mortgages).....10,000

Hayes, Francis J., to John Hayes; n s of 95th St, e of Lexington Av, 3 years.....26,000

Jarmulowsky, Meyer, to F. J. Schmugg; s s of 99th St, w of Lexington Av, 2 years, (two mortgages).....5,000

Jacob, Emma, and another to Peter Moller, Jr., and others; n s of 19th St, w of 4th Av, 3 years..30,000

Lehman, Anna M., to Henry Streeb and wife; 2,461 8th Av, 3 years.....12,000

Mikell, Albert H., and wife to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; s s of 90th St, w of Central Park West, 3 years, (six mortgages).....125,000

Martin, Julia D., to J. E. Nichols; n s of 52d St, w of 4th Av, 2 years.....3,500

Ruff, August, and wife to German Savings Bank; s s of 8th St, w of 1st Av, 1 year.....25,000

Rhodes, Archibald C., to United States Trust Company; s s of 84th St, w of 6th Av, 1 year.5,000

Rolando, Rafalia, to C. E. Macpherson, executrix; 128 West 42d St, 1 year.....1,000

Roth, Philip, and wife to Jacob Lurcian; w s of Esser St, n of Division St, 2 years.....2,000

Rosenbaum, Max, and wife to C. H. Reed; 220 East 89th St, 3 years.....4,000

Randell, Julia, and another to the Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 127th St, West of 5th Av, 1 year.5,500

Rohrs, Frederick, and wife to Richard W. Kane; Madison Av, n e corner of 131st St, demand....900

Rosenfels, Jonas, and wife to Hugo Cohn; n s of Travers St, w of Webster Av, 3 years.....400

Stutz, Henry, to I. M. Dyckman, trustee; s s of Van Corlears Place, e of Jacobs Place, 3 years.....3,500

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

130th St and Madison Av, n e corner; Patrick F. Dickinson against Henry P. Niebuhr, owner and contractor.....$77

Madison St, 385; Nicholas Shell against Maria E. Brooks, owner and contractor.....25

89th St, s s, 40 ft w of Western Boulevard, 60 ft front; Joseph J. Van Note against J. Edward Coar, owner and contractor.....650

76th St and Western Boulevard, s e corner; Henry Haulein against George Meyer; Henry Meyer and William D. Banks, owners and contractors.....858

Same property; Henry Weiler against same.....4,403

Same property; Frank Wennemer against same.797

Madison St, 172; David Glwowski against Joseph and Nathan Marcus, owners; James Leisner, contractor.....700

142d St, West, 532 to 556; J. S. Conover & Co. against Andrew T. Judge, owner; Andrew T. Judge and W. W. Hawkes, contractors.....644

123d St and Amsterdam Av, s e corner; William Hilgers against Daniel J. Sullivan, owner and contractor.....786

116th St and Madison Av, n w corner; John Sommer against James Dunn, debtor; Julius Lippman, owner.....98

South St, w s, also e s of Water St, each 120 ft n of Clinton St, each 60 ft front; John D. Miner against Henry Bedlow and others, owners; Herbert L. Turner, contractor.....4,468

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to Loan at 5 %

Large or Small Amounts.

Reasonable fees for examination and guarantee of title. No extras for searches.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / N.E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

A HIGH CLASS

Private house, West 82d St., 20x62x extension x102, must sell at any sacrifice. Inquire at once of DUFF & CONGER, Corner 81st St. and Columbus Av.

FOR SALE—The new and elegant four-story high stoop stone and terra-cotta front houses NOS. 17, 21, AND 23 WEST 99TH ST., built in the most substantial manner by day's work; hardwood trimmed, parquet flooring, open plumbing, tiled bathrooms. Terms to suit. Apply to estate of H. D. ALDRICH, 39 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 108TH ST.—Unfinished villa, lot 80x100; rare opportunities; immediate possession; perfect condition; much below cost; small payment; low interest; equivalent to renting. Send for descriptive circular. ATLAS IMPROVEMENT CO., 18 Broadway.

62D ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.—Four-story brown-stone, 20 feet 6 inches wide, for sale low, owner going abroad. ALFRED E. MARLING, Sole agent, 64 Cedar St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.

The private residence No. 96 Columbia Heights, formerly owned by Moses S. Beach, will be sold at public auction at Kerrigan's Auction Rooms, No. 13 Willoughby St., on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon.

The lot is 28.9x150, running through to Furman St. The house is 57 feet deep, is brownstone, three stories, and contains twenty-one rooms. It is in good condition, with the best sanitary plumbing. It commands a view of the river and bay, and is in an unsurpassed location for a gentleman's residence.

Boarders Wanted.

1—38TH ST., 40 EAST.—Murray Hill—Large, handsome second floor; singly or en suite; excellent board; reference.

22D ST., 26 WEST.—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, for small family; board optional; references.

26TH WEST 91ST ST., NEAR PARK AND L STATION.—Handsome second floor; private bath, dressing rooms, closets; excellent table; parlor dining; select, healthful location; everything comfortable and homelike; suitable for small family or party of two or three.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome large and hall rooms, separate or together, with excellent board; references.

46TH ST., 27 EAST.—Pleasant, sunny front rooms; ample closets; reasonable.

46TH ST., 27 EAST.—Pleasant, sunny front rooms; all conveniences; with or without board.

47TH ST., 28 EAST, CORNER MADISON AV.—Second floor, four rooms, with private bath, with board; reference.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; parlor dining room; references.

49TH ST., 37 WEST.—With board, large and small rooms; second and third floors; references.

57TH ST., 140 WEST.—Two large rooms, (fourth floor;) also two sunny hall rooms; board; references.

76TH ST., 65 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms; single or en suite; superior table; board optional; references exchanged.

130TH ST., 161 WEST, BLOCK FROM STATION.—Cheerful front sunny rooms in private French family; references.

434 MADISON AV.—Very desirable third-floor front room; large closets; also hall room; references.

717 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 53TH ST.—Handsome, comfortable rooms; all conveniences; excellent table and location.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED LARGE AND small rooms; board optional. Corner of 92d St. and Central Park West.

MADISON AV. CORNER, 24 EAST 75TH.—Handsome rooms, en suite or singly; appointments strictly first-class.

Furnished Rooms.

5TH AV., 868.—One or two elegantly-furnished rooms; all conveniences.

43 WEST 18TH ST.—Handsome apartments; private bath; meals if desired; first-class parties; gentlemen preferred.

324 EAST 30TH ST.—A large furnished room on second floor to let; gentlemen only.

447 LEXINGTON AV.—Large, comfortable rooms for two; all conveniences; references. Owner.

THE BURLINGTON, West 30th St., near 5th Av. Handsome furnished apartment to let. Meals à la carte.

Excursions.

GRAND EXCURSION BY NEW-YORK CENTRAL TO THE WORLD'S FAIR TUESDAY, OCT. 24. Only $20 Round Trip.

As this will probably be the last of the series of half-rate excursions by the New-York Central, every effort will be exerted to make it a success, both in point of numbers and character of service.

Special trains composed of the latest and best vestibuled New-York Central Day Coaches will leave Grand Central Station at 9:20 A. M., 138th St. 9:30 A. M., and run through without change, under a fast schedule, making no stops between Albany and Chicago, except for meals.

ONLY ONE NIGHT ON TRAIN.

An experienced Tourist Agent will accompany the party to see to their comfort en route, and that they secure suitable accommodations upon arrival in Chicago.

SEE THE HUDSON RIVER AND MOHAWK VALLEY IN AUTUMN GARB.

Tickets good returning within ten days by regular trains of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, leaving Van Buren Street Station, Chicago, at 7:10 A. M., 3:10 P. M., and 7:45 P. M.

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Assured Features of the Excursion:

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4th.—ONLY ONE NIGHT ON THE TRAIN.

5th.—The train, which leaves New-York at 9:00 A. M. and Brooklyn 8:40 A. M., reaching Chicago the following noon, will pass through the Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys and over the Allegheny Mountains, affording a view of Horseshoe Curve, Allegrippus Pass, and the Pack Saddle by daylight, and through the coke and natural gas regions in the early evening.

6th.—Return coupons will be accepted for passage in coaches only on all regular trains except the Pennsylvania Limited and Keystone Express. Tickets will also be good to return in coaches on the latter train on payment of $2 extra fare.

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Under our Special Arrangements with all Trunk Lines, tickets over every route can be obtained at lowest rates at our offices.

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Pullman accommodation at regular rates, on all Trains, by all routes, can also be obtained. Also reliable information regarding HOTELS at Chicago.

Three special parties will leave New-York on Oct. 23, Oct. 30, and Nov. 20, respectively, for the principal resorts of California, the first party spending ONE WEEK AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. Illustrated programmes free on application.

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MADISON AV., ABOVE CENTRAL PARK, TO LET. Elegant corner bay-window brownstone dwelling. RENT ONLY $860. Recently handsomely decorated through out, side entrance for tradesmen, &c. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

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KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT OF THE Teachers' College. A two years' course required; number of students limited; privilege of electing work in ten departments of the college. Applications may be made at once for places in the class beginning September, 1894. For entrance in the present year, application may be made not later than Oct. 20. Circulars sent to applicants. 9 University Place, New-York City.

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DWIGHT SCHOOL, 1,481 BROADWAY, (NEAR 43D ST.,) a superior preparatory school for boys; careful preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and for the Regents' examination. HENRY C. MILLER, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, } Principals.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576 5TH AV., (removed from 6 East 47th St.,) Reopens Sept. 28. Thorough preparation for college or business. Number limited. Primary department.

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FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 13 West 42d St., reopens Sept. 28; number limited; especial care with backward boys. 11th year.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 EAST 54TH ST., REopens Oct. 4. Circulars sent on application. Fourteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. 423 Madison Av., New-York.

Young Ladies and Children.

MADEMOISELLE VELTIN, DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 160-162 WEST 74TH ST., Will reopen Oct. 5 at the new specially-constructed FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING. Kindergarten conducted in FRENCH.

MADAME MEARS'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 242 Madison Av., New-York. French is the language of the family and school; special classes in art, and French conversation; primary department. Fifty-third St.

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MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 25 Madison Avenue. Reopens Oct. 3. Number limited. School hours from nine to one. Primary class from nine to twelve. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, REOPENED OCT. 3. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

THE SALISB

TRENTON'S BATTLE MONUMENT

THE SHAFT UNVEILED WITH BURSTS OF PATRIOTIC ARDOR.

It Marks the Spot Where the Tide First Turned in Favor of the Revolutionary Army — The Ceremonies of Unveiling Witnessed by Many Thousands—Speeches by the Governors of Five States — A Hint for the Senate in Gov. Russell's Remarks—Letter from the President.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 19.—Twenty thousand people to-day saw the Stars and Stripes unfolded from the statue of Washington which surmounts the memorial shaft erected on the spot where the Revolutionary Army defeated the British troops on Trenton battlefield.

And when the monument, unveiled, stood out clear against the sky, the 20,000 people cheered, cannon boomed, and bands played patriotic strains.

Distinguished men, the Governors of a half dozen States, who had participated in the memorial exercises, stood near by. The act of unveiling was the climax of events on a day which had been devoted to patriotic acts and sentiment.

Trenton never exerted herself so much to be gay and patriotic. At least 100,000 people crowded the principal streets of the old capital and a half million yards of bunting expressed the sentiment of the people.

The scenes around the grand stand were impressive. There was a solid wall of humanity that blocked all five of the thoroughfares that centred on the historical site. At one time the crush was so great that a dozen women fainted. Children had narrow escapes from being trampled to death.

Monument Park, which surrounds the shaft, was one huge grand stand, on which were seated 3,000 distinguished people from every New-Jersey city and the neighboring States. Every roof top around the park was made a viewing stand, crowded by spectators. The only defect in the programme was the absence of President Cleveland, who sent a letter of regret.

The events of the day began by the Governor's reception at the State House, which was extravagantly decorated both outside and in. At least 1,000 prominent men—Governors, Congressmen, and military dignitaries—called.

The first to offer felicitations was the tall, swarthy Governor of Pennsylvania, with his Colonels. It was surprising to see how well known to the Jerseymen the tall Governor was.

Later came the Governor of Connecticut, who was escorted to the State House in great style by his flashy foot guards in their new and brilliant Continental uniform.

Gov. Flower of New-York was in excellent humor, and he was recognized as soon as he entered the reception room, with a dozen military dignitaries behind him.

Gov. Fuller of Vermont came in with Gen. Theodore S. Peck and Gen. Webster.

Gov. Reynolds of Delaware was among the early arrivals, because he started the night before and came to spend the day.

Gov. Russell and a party of twenty arrived about noon and were given a warm reception.

Unfortunately Gov. Brown of Maryland caught a slow train and was side-tracked. On this account the Governor did not leave the State House until 1 o'clock.

In the company were a number of prominent New-Jersey women. The New-Jersey Society of Colonial Dames of America had as its representatives Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle, Mrs. Edmund D. Halsey, Miss S. M. Carpenter, Miss M. A.Quimby, and Miss M. M. Welch. The Daughters of the American Revolution sent as their delegates Miss T. I. Swan, Mrs. D. H. Depue, Mrs. E. G. Putnam, Mrs. R. F. Stevens, and Mrs. Edward H. Wright.

The Monmouth Battle Monument Association sent Robert Laird, Charles Allen, Hal. Allaire, James S. Yard, John B. Conover, John H. Laird, Levi G. Cowan, Jacob Stults, D. P. Van Doren, William H. Hendrickson, William L. Terhune, John S. Applegate, Thomas Burrowes, James A. Bradley, J. T. Burris, Charles J. Parker, and Maxey Applegate.

The distinguished members of the Princeton Battle Monument Association were Prof. Henry C. Drummond, Bayard Stockton, Charles S. Robinson, Augustus MacDonald, Elijah Lehigh, Prof. John E. Duffield, Dr. James H. Wyckoff, Prof. William M. Sloane, Prof. Allan Marquand, and George O. Vanderbilt t.

Mrs. Gen. W. S. Stryker gave a luncheon to many of the ladies, among them Mrs. Gen. E. Burd Grub, and Mrs. Gov. Werts.

It required forty carriages to carry all the distinguished men to the monument. Winkler's Seventh Regiment Band kept the shivering thousands in tune by a number of patriotic selections, and as each Governor stepped on the platform he was enthusiastically cheered. Gov. Pattison was noticed particularly because the members of the Council of Philadelphia, who were on the high platform just opposite the monument, worked up an ovation for him, which the spectators on the grand stand helped along quite merrily. Gov. Flower was also accorded a similar reception, and he raised his old-fashioned silk hat in recognition of it. Gov. Flower was escorted by Troop A of New-York, while Gov. Werts rode behind the flashy Essex Troop of Newark. The Governor of New-Jersey had reason to blush a bit when he stepped on the platform, for he was cheered by the men and welcomed by waving handkerchiefs by the women.

The eight Governors were given the front row, Pattison of Pennsylvania on one end and Werts of New-Jersey on the other. Bishop Starkey of Newark, in rich Episcopal robes, said several prayers. Then the programme began.

It was after 2 o'clock before Dr. Thomas Hanlon of the Pennington Seminary was privileged to say the benediction.

The dedication exercises were opened with music by the Seventh Regiment Band, and Gen. William S. Stryker delivered a historic address on "The Victory at Trenton," after which the tablet, presented by the New-Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, was unveiled, the address being delivered by Clifford Stanley Sims. This was followed by the unveiling of the statue of Blair McClenachan, with a presentation address by Capt. J. L. Apsley Wilson, commanding officer of the Philadelphia City Troop. State Senator John Taylor made the speech of acceptance.

The statue of John Russell was then unveiled. Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts made the address. When he arose the other Governors applauded. Gov. Russell gave assurance that the Bay State gladly joined with her sister States in the dedication of the commemorative shaft. The early struggle, the peril of the hour when Washington, with his little army, stood on the banks of the Delaware and asked almost in despair, "Who will lead us on?" were briefly told, "with the sequel to the incident—when "the men of Marblehead, and Marblehead alone," stood forth, and led the army to unfading glory in the achievements at Trenton.

"All shared in the danger of the struggle and in the glory of victory," said Gov. Russell. "And so we build this monument in grateful recognition of patriotic services."

Gov. Russell then came to modern history, holding that there are duties now that call for courage and patriotism.

"Are there not duties to-day," he said "which can best be met in the spirit and patriotism of 1776? Do we not hear the mutterings of discontent and the strife of selfish interests? See patriotism yielding to policy and partisanship more potent than the people's welfare? Have we not heard the right of a majority to rule, a fundamental principle of our Republic, obstructed and called in question? Have we not seen a part made greater than the whole, and the Nation's demand for necessary legislation pass unheeded in the clamor of local interests?

"This is not the spirit of 1776. It was not in such conflict and selfishness that our Nation had its birth, nor will it in them find safety and prosperity.

"To-day we have our leader. We need the wisdom and courage which sustained Washington; the patriotism and self-sacrifice which here, on this battlefield, placed country above everything, and that larger view which, despising petty things, bound the thirteen colonies together, hand in hand, heart to heart, for the common welfare. Then will we, as the fishermen of Marblehead, be 'alike ardent, patriotic, and unflinching' in devotion to our country and to its brave and loyal President.

"So this monument teaches us its lesson. God grant we may heed it, and meet our duty as bravely as did the fathers theirs."

Mayor Joseph B. Shaw of Trenton made the speech of acceptance, after which the relief "The Continental Army Crossing the Delaware" was unveiled. Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania made the presentation address, to which William L. Dayton, ex-United States Minister to The Hague, responded, on behalf of the Monument Association.

When he had ended, the relief entitled "The Opening of the Fight" was unveiled, Gov. Flower of New-York making the address.

He began with the assertion that New-York was proud to participate in the dedicatory ceremonies of a monument to which the State had contributed a tablet which commemorated the conspicuous part which a New-Yorker took in the battle whose memory was celebrated. Americans love their battlefields, he said, because the blood shed on them was consecrated to a good cause.

"If I could have my way," he said, "I would have every American battlefield marked by a suitable monument, and, where possible, set apart and preserved as consecrated ground. In no more vivid way can the story of our national struggles be illustrated."

New-York was proud to present to the people of New-Jersey the bronze bas-relief, Gov. Flower said, because by this act she also perpetuates in bronze the part played in the battle of Trenton by one of her brilliant sons. The casting represented Capt. Alexander Hamilton and his New-York company of artillery opening the fight. In closing, Gov. Flower expressed the hope that the memorial tablet might emphasize the good will of New-York toward its sister State.

Ex-Congressman John Hart Brewer responded to Gov. Flower, accepting the tablet and extending the thanks of his State to New-York for the courteous interest it had always taken in the project to erect the memorial shaft.

"The Surrender of the Hessians," the last of the tablets, was then unveiled, Gov. Morris speaking for the State of Connecticut. He drew a brief historic picture of the situation in the Colonies at the time of the battle of Trenton, and touched briefly on the part the four Connecticut regiments had taken in that battle. Ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan of Trenton made the speech of acceptance, paying high tribute to the part which Connecticut had taken in the Revolution and in patriotic deeds since that time, which entitled the State to "a warm and favored place about the national hearthstone."

The statue of Washington surmounting the monument was unveiled amid booming cannon and the strains of patriotic music. Thousands cheered, and the bells all over the city were set ringing.

Richard Watson Gilder read a poem written for the day, and then Gov. Werts gave the closing address. It was brief, and, after suitable patriotic allusions he promised that the care and preservation of the monument should be a sacred trust to the association under whose auspices it had been erected.

The exercises were closed with the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Thomas Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary.

The set speeches over, the Governors were driven to the reviewing stands, and the cannon gave Gen. W. J. Sewell notice to start his military pageant. After this, the Governors went to luncheon. The two largest halls in town were made dining halls, and the latchstring was left on the outside. The throng swung between the two places. At this collation friendships were renewed, and Secretary Herbert, who came from Washington to represent the President, explained to the Governors that the Chief Executive regretted that legislative matters were so entangled that he could not be present. He sent the following letter:

Mr. Barker Gummere, Jr., Chairman:

Dear Sir: I am in fault in neglecting to inform you at an earlier date of my conclusion in regard to the invitation to attend the dedication of the Trenton Monument on the 19th inst.

I hoped until within a few days past to be present on that interesting occasion. I am, however, disappointed in my hope and desire, for I see now that it is impossible for me to participate in the patriotic exercises which the good people of Trenton contemplate.

Regretting the necessity of this conclusion and hoping that all things may combine to make the day memorable, I am, yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

It was estimated that 5,000 men were in line in the parade. Gen. W. J. Sewell wore a broad yellow sash, and looked the great soldier that he is as he rode along the line. Mounted troops had the right of the line.

First came the City Troop of Philadelphia, the Essex Troop of Newark, and Company A of New-York. The latter company had a mounted band of seventeen pieces, and the Weccacoe Band of Philadelphia led the way. The Second Brigade, New-Jersey National Guard, followed in the regular army uniform. Jennings's Sixth Regiment Band, the Day Band of Camden, Voss's Band of Newark, and the Seventh Regiment Band made the music. Gen. Dechert rode ahead of the First Pennsylvania Brigade, which was much applauded on account of its unique uniforms. The State Fencibles were lionized. The Connecticut Foot Guards were the greatest spectacular feature of the pageant. There were three companies, two of them in Continental uniforms of the most dazzling combination of red coats, white trousers, and black leggings. The New-Haven Grays looked like Quakers in their sombre-tinted uniforms following so closely after the bright combination.

Gen. D. Madison Drake's Veteran Zouaves from Elizabeth escorted about 600 veterans of the Grand Army under command of Marshal John F. Lovett. Gov. Flower was constantly cheered when riding through the streets. He was recognized by nearly all of the spectators. He was accompanied by Gens. Josiah Porter, J. M. Varian, Almet F. Jenks, Joseph D. Bryan, Palmer Stickeetts, Ferdinand P. Earl, William M. West, Frederick R. Halsey, George D. Sanford, and Benjamin M. Whitlock; Cols. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Thomas E. Sloan, Charles S. Rogers, W. L. Davis, Robert Grier Monroe, and Edmund L. Judson, Military Secretary.

Several persons were present to-day who connect by direct family ties the present time with the Revolutionary days. Dr. E. H. Doty of Jamesburg is the son of a soldier who fought through the Revolutionary War from its beginning to its close. Van Wart, a cousin of Dr. Doty, was one of the captors of Andre. Miss Anna Roshell of this city is the great-great-granddaughter of Chief Justice Trent, the founder of this city.

Col. John Schuyler of New-York is the grandson of Gen. Schuyler of Revolutionary fame, a distinguished soldier and an ardent patriot. Mr. William d'H. Washington of New-York City is the grandson of Capt. William Augustine Washington, who made the charge down Warren Street on the Hessian force, after Hamilton had ceased firing, and was one of the men wounded in that charge. Mr. Philip Schuyler is of direct lineage, on his mother's side, from Capt. Alexander Hamilton, and now lives on the Hamilton estate.

RIOT BY DESPERATE MINERS.

Four Policemen and Three of the Mob Severely Wounded in the Fight.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Two thousand striking miners attacked the Sutton Heath collieries, at St. Helens, County of Lancaster, this afternoon. They drove away the mine officials, broke the machinery at the pit shafts, and split up the wagons.

When the police arrived the miners had armed themselves with wheel spokes, poles, stones, and pieces of broken machinery. The police charged, clubbing the men right and left. The mob surrounded them, stoned and beat them, and finally drove them back, carrying with them three wounded. The police charged twice more before the strikers would yield. They caught ten of the men most conspicuous in leading the mob and locked them up at St. Helens.

Four policemen and three miners were wounded severely, and several more on each side received serious injuries.

One of Cornell's Benefactors.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 19.—It is learned that the anonymous benefactor who donated the Zarncke Library of 13,000 volumes to Cornell University is Mr. William H. Sage, one of the Trustees of the University, and a son of the Hon. Henry W. Sage, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19.—Fire started in the building occupied by the Canada Bank Note Company on Craig Street early this morning. Before the firemen reached the scene the whole upper portion of the building was in flames. The adjoining building, occupied by William Clandinning & Sons, founders and stovemakers, caught fire and was badly damaged, and the Bijou saloon was completely gutted. The loss on buildings and stock is estimated at $150,000. The insurance on the Bank Note Company's stock is $40,000, and on the building $9,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 19.—John W. Crafton & Co.'s livery stable was destroyed by fire to-day, together with a number of horses, buggies, carriages, and four hearses. The loss is $14,000, partly covered by insurance.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Grand exhibit of all the latest styles in FURNITURE. The most critical buyers are invited at FLINT'S, 14th St and 6th Av.—Adv.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

R. H. MACY & CO.

SIXTH AV., 13TH TO 14TH ST.

Foster's KID GLOVES,

the highest quality made; the genuine are sold by no other house in New York City. All sold elsewhere are simply ***Foster Hook,*** *which has no reference to quality of glove.*

TREASURY RUNNING BEHIND

DEFICIENCIES IN BOTH REVENUES AND ESTIMATES.

Secretary Carlisle Says that if There Is No Change in the Last Three-quarters of the Year These Deficiences Will Amount to $50,000,000 and $80,000,000 Respectively—Hopes for Improvement with Revival of Business—Report in Answer to a Senate Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Senator McPherson of New-Jersey, from the Finance Committee, to-day submitted to the Senate the report of the committee on Senator Stewart's resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate whether there was danger of a deficiency in the revenues of the Government during the current year, and, if so, what was the probable amount of such deficiency, and whether any legislation was necessary to supply such deficiency.

As in the case of the inquiry of Senator Peffer, the matter was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, and his reply constitutes the report the committee submits.

Secretary Carlisle, in reply, sends statements relative to the estimates in question, containing comparisons of receipts and expenditures for certain periods indicated in the present and last fiscal years, which comprehend substantially the information sought by the resolution. The answer, he says, has been delayed in order to be able to present the operations of the Treasury complete as to the subject covered for the first quarter of the present fiscal year.

The estimated receipts submitted to the last Congress for the present fiscal year were $405,000,000, and estimated expenditures, $373,000,000, (postal service included in both cases,) showing an estimated excess of receipts of $32,000,000. The actual receipts for the first three months of the fiscal year, however, were $79,379,417, being $7,290,194 less than the monthly average estimated receipts for the entire year, and showing for the first quarter a deficit of $21,211,600, as compared with the same period of the previous year.

Should the actual receipts for the remainder of the year continue at the same monthly rate, this would amount, at the end of the year, to a sum $87,482,329 less than the estimates for the year.

The actual expenditures for the first quarter of the present fiscal year amount to $98,459,127, and if continued in the same ratio for the balance of the year would be about $20,836,508 in excess of the estimates for the year, and would also show an excess of expenditures over the supposed actual receipts for the year, estimated, of say $76,318,888.

The Secretary is of the opinion, however, that the operations of the Treasury Department for the past three months are not indicative of the result of its operations for the remainder of the fiscal year, because of the uncertainty surrounding the financial and commercial condition of the country. The receipts of the Treasury Department for the six months preceding the commencement of the present fiscal year were approximately at an average monthly rate of $31,479,721, and if the same conditions had continued through the present fiscal year a deficiency would have been averted entirely, or at the most it would have been very small, since the receipts at that rate would have increased the foregoing estimated receipts of the Treasury for the current year, as indicated by the first quarter's actual receipts, by the amount of more than $60,238,000.

But the financial disturbance of the country, expending its energy for the most part, it is hoped, in the beginning of the present fiscal year, has occasioned the falling off from the average monthly receipts of $31,479,721 for the last half of the preceding fiscal year, to the average of the monthly receipts of the first quarter of the present fiscal year of $26,459,805, a decrease of an average of $5,019,916 per month, or about $60,238,992 for the year.

It will appear from a careful comparison of the receipts and expenditures for the last six months, April to September, inclusive, with the receipts and expenditures for the corresponding six months in 1892, that whatever deficiency may be apprehended is due to the falling off in the revenues of the Government, and not to any material increase in expenditures. The expenditures for the six months, April to September, 1893, were $190,684,269, and the receipts $169,440,744, while for the same period in 1892 the expenditures were $185,681,491, and the receipts were $185,749,258, being an average monthly increase in the last six months in expenditures of only a little over $833,000, or less than $10,000,000 for the year.

It will also be seen by a comparison of the expenditures of the first quarter of the present fiscal year with those of the same period of the last fiscal year, that the difference is very small compared with the falling off in the revenues, being for the first quarter of the present year $98,459,127, and for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year $95,966,653, or an increase of only $760,445 per month, while the receipts for the same period were for the first quarter of the present fiscal year $79,379,417, and for the first quarter of the last fiscal year $99,591,018, or a falling off of over $20,211,000 for the quarter, and over $6,737,000 per month.

In conclusion the Secretary says:

So much depends upon the financial and commercial condition of the country, and the action of Congress in the meantime, that no present satisfactory forecast can be made with sufficient definiteness to be the subject of an official opinion at this time as to the amount of any contemplated deficiency, either in the estimates indicated or the actual public revenues.

It is apparent, however, that should the present conditions continue for any considerable length of time deficiencies are likely to occur which should be either averted or met by appropriate legislation.

A simple calculation will show that with the small working balance in the Treasury, and which has been decreasing in varied ratios for several years, if there be no improvements in the receipts of the revenues for the remaining three-fourths of the present fiscal year and no legislative reduction of expenditures, there may be contemplated a deficiency at the end of the year of $50,000,000 in the revenues and over $80,000,000 with reference to the estimates.

AS TO SILVER CERTIFICATES.

Statement of the Treasury Department's Course in Redeeming Them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Secretary Carlisle sent to the Senate to-day a reply to a resolution of the Senate asking whether silver dollars or silver coin certificates have been redeemed by the Treasury Department or exchanged for gold or paper that is, by law or practice of the Government, redeemable in gold.

The Secretary says that the law providing for the redemption or exchange of silver certificates, which requires such certificates shall be redeemed or exchanged in kind or for standard silver dollars, has, so far as the department is informed, been strictly complied with by the Treasurer of the United States and the various sub-Treasury officers, and no gold has been given in return for such certificates or standard silver dollars.

Conditions have, however, existed in New-York and San Francisco sub-Treasuries which have required that payments in redemption of silver certificates and standard silver dollars deposited with these officers be made in ways other than those specified by law for the purpose, but such cases have been infrequent, and amounts paid for such redemptions or exchanges in United States paper—which, by the law or the practice of the department, is exchangeable for gold coin—have been comparatively insignificant.

In the early history of the standard silver dollars and silver certificates many of the latter were paid out at San Francisco in exchange for deposits of gold coin, but the amount cannot be given.

Under the provisions of the department's circular of Sept. 18, 1880, gold coin was received at New-York, for which silver certificates were paid in exchange elsewhere, as the depositor requested, during the fiscal years from 1880 to 1885, in the following amounts: 1880, $13,870,000; 1881, $15,900,000; 1882, $11,000,000; 1883, $19,132,000; 1884, $20,515,000, and 1885, $575,000—a total of $80,979,000.

Exchanges under this circular were discontinued in January, 1885; however, the department made some changes in the transaction of the daily business during the following years to the amounts named: In 1886, $2,641,000; in 1887, $6,266,022; in 1888, $1,584,140, and in 1889, $986,680.

For subsequent years the data are not complete, but from the best information obtainable it is believed the amount exchanged will not exceed $2,000,000 per annum.

Standard silver dollars coined under the act of 1878 have been exchanged for gold, or paper redeemable in gold, from 1879 to the present time, but the amounts of the various classes so received previous to 1887 cannot be given. From 1887 to 1889 the amounts were: 1887, $9,449,608; 1888, $10,448,883; 1889, $9,122,854.

For subsequent years the data are not complete, but the amounts will average about the same as those for the three years named, or $9,673,783 per annum.

The most complete statement that can be furnished with respect to the amounts of gold coin and paper redeemable in gold received in exchange for silver certificates and standard silver dollars is: From 1880 to 1889—For silver certificates, $92,436,842, and for standard dollars, $29,021,290; from 1890 to 1893 (estimated)—For silver certificates, $8,000,000, and for standard dollars, $38,400,000.

GOLD MEDALS FOR HEROINES.

Mrs. Raynor, Mrs. Southard, and Miss Rhodes of Freeport, L. I., Honored.

FREEPORT, L. I., Oct. 19.—In the presence of a large crowd in the headquarters of the Prospect Gun Club here this afternoon, gold medals were presented to sixteen-year-old Jennie Rhodes, Mrs. James Raynor, and Mrs. Martin Southard by the New-York Maritime Association. The medals are in recognition of the bravery displayed in assisting in the rescue of eleven men from the blowup of the American bark Martha P. Tucker, which was driven ashore on Long Beach Aug. 29.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Many Episcopal clergymen of this city and a number of the trustees of the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School, together with the Rev. Dr. Bradley, rector of St. Agnes's Church, in West Ninety-second Street, gathered yesterday afternoon in West Ninety-first Street to take part in the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the new schoolhouse of Trinity School, which will be numbered 131 in that street. Bishop Potter presided. A large number of Dr. Bradley's parishioners and many from other parishes attended the ceremonies. The Sunday school of St. Agnes's furnished the musical part of the service.

—Mrs. Florence Oliver of 279 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, is suing Mrs. Annie Taw, a next-door neighbor, for $5,000 for slander. The suit came up yesterday before Judge Van Wyck, in the Brooklyn City Court. Mrs. Oliver claims Mrs. Taw applied opprobrious epithets to her and seriously damaged her reputation. Mrs. Taw denies the charge. In reply she accuses Mrs. Oliver of threatening to blow her up with dynamite.

—The department of pedagogy of the Brooklyn Institute met yesterday afternoon to listen to a lecture on "The Art and Educational Exhibits at the World's Fair," delivered by Prof. Walter S. Perry of the Pratt Institute. Last evening Mr. William Clark of London delivered an address on "Social Reform in England" before the department of political science.

—The Clyde Line steamship Saginaw, which yesterday arrived from Turks Island, had on board the crew of the wrecked German bark Ceres, who were rescued by the Saginaw last Sunday. Capt. C. Horch, his wife, the mate, carpenter, and seven men were in sore straits when the rescuer came, on the morning of Oct. 13, five days after the bark had been rendered unmanageable by a hurricane.

—A number of locked boxes in the Post Office will be removed on Dec. 1 and a new arrangement will be made in the numbers above 3,087. Because of the frequent deliveries a number of the boxes have been given up, and when the space is cleared room will be made for the wholesale stamp department, now on the Broadway side.

—The popular Palmer House at Lakewood, N. J., is now open for its fifth season, under the personal management of Mr. J. R. Palmer. The hotel is a substantial brick building, containing all modern conveniences and appliances for the comfortable accommodation of guests during the Fall, Winter, and Spring months. Special rates are offered for October and November.

—The veterans of the old "Fighting Fifth" Regiment of heavy artillery, New-York Volunteers, held their fifteenth annual reunion last night at the Broadway Central Hotel. About 150 members of the regiment, with their families, sat down to dinner, after which a social entertainment was given in the parlors of the hotel.

—The steamer Richard Peck has resumed her trips on the route between New-York and New-Haven, leaving New-York at 3 P. M. and New-Haven at 12:30 midnight. During the International yacht races she was under charter to the Union League Club of this city, and maintained her reputation as "the flier."

—The biennial parade of the Yonkers Fire Department, with visiting companies, took place yesterday. The city put on its holiday attire of flags, bunting, and other decorations. Many places of business were closed all day and others closed at noon. In the evening Lady Washington Company gave a ball in Teutonia Hall.

—Judge Childs in the Circuit Court at Newark, N. J., yesterday directed the jury in the brakeshoe suit of Thomas Milburn of Toronto, Canada, against William F. Collins of Bloomfield to render a verdict in favor of the defendant. The action was brought to recover $63,000.

—The Trustees of the Cooper Union have established a free evening class in architectural drawing. Applications for admission to the class may be made at the office of the Cooper Union.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Are We Clothing Your Children?

An establishment as large as ours, devoted to this single purpose, is surely able to offer advantages which are unusual. There is comfort in shopping where every article from Hats to Shoes can be found under one roof; there is pleasure in choosing from such a variety of styles; there is satisfaction in knowing that they are correctly and tastefully dressed. And better than all, by making a specialty of this business we are enabled to make prices that give the fullest value for the least money.

Our
All wool suits for boys at $5.00.
Girls' School Dresses, $4.00 to $10.00.
Boys' Hats, 48 cts to $1.00.
Babies' Coats, $2.50 to $5.00.
Babies' Dresses, 63 cts to $1.15.
Are good examples

60-62 West 23d St.

"The Yorke."

READY SATURDAY MORNING.

Look in our windows; read our advertisement in Saturday morning papers.

"The Yorke."

Byck Brothers

CLOTHIERS,

S. W. Cor. Fulton & Nassau Sts. | 160, 162, and 164 East 125th St.

SILKS.

IN THE BASEMENT.

To-day, we shall offer the most attractive stock of Silks we have ever shown in this department.

Over thirty different lines and styles to select from, costing from 35 cents to $1.00 a yard.

The styles and combinations all new and desirable.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

FISCHER PIANOS. ESTD 1840.

Grand, Upright and Square.
Moderate Prices.
TO RENT, INSTALMENTS, AND EXCHANGED.
5th Ave., cor. 16th St., N.Y.

A MASS MEETING

of the Citizens of New-York, independent of party, has been called for

FRIDAY EVENING, THE 20th OF OCTOBER,

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

To Renominate

THEODORE W. MYERS

AS

Comptroller of the City of New-York,

AT 8 P. M.

WEDDINGS.

MacQuoid—Moore.

ROSELLE, N. J., Oct. 19.—One of the most fashionable and largely-attended weddings of the season took place here this evening, when Miss Mary Frances Moore, daughter of the well-known shipbuilder, Miller F. Moore, was married to Mr. Charles Wight MacQuoid of the neighboring town of Westfield. The ceremony took place at St. Luke's Church, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles Howard Malcom, officiating. The maid of honor was Miss Helen S. Martin of Oklahoma, cousin of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Misses Minnie MacQuoid of Westfield, Carrie C. At Lee of Nyack, N. Y., Carrie A. Tenney, and Adele T. Smith of Roselle. The best man was Eugene McGarrah of Westfield, and the ushers were Albert B. Moore of Roselle, James MacQuoid of New-York, Frederick W. Woodburn of Elizabeth, Robert A. Fairbairn and J. Allen Worth of Westfield, and John J. Horn, Jr., of Roselle. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white satin and Duchess point lace and carried a bouquet of rare white chrysanthemums, while the bridesmaids carried loose bunches of the same flower. A reception followed the ceremony at the house of the bride's parents, on Fourth Avenue. Supper was served by Buss and delightful music was furnished by an orchestra. Among the invited guests were Engineer in Chief G. W. Melville, United States Navy; John Kean, Jr., Frederick C. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ohlausen, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Byllesby, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Peddle, Judge and Mrs. P. H. Gilhooley, Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, the Rev. and Mrs. Stephen Merritt, Mrs. Charles E. Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Shaw, the Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Patton, Mayor and Mrs. J. C. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. John Simpson, Gen. M. E. Thursby, and Major Hugh W. Adams. The bride was the christener of the United States ship Bancroft.

Bloodgood—Fish.

A large gathering of wedding guests well known in society witnessed the marriage last evening of Miss Bessie L. Fish and Bradley J. Bloodgood in Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Seventh Avenue. The bride is the daughter of Ferdinand Fish, who is prominent in real estate business circles. The bridegroom is the son of F. W. Bloodgood of Morristown, N. J., and a relative of John Bloodgood, the banker. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Cowry, the bride's uncle, assisted by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, the pastor of the church. Miss Annie L. Fish, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor, and Miss Florence Chambers, Miss Maud Middleditch, Miss Gertrude Snyder, and Miss Maud Norton were the bridesmaids. The maid of honor wore a gown of yellow silk. The bridesmaids were dressed in pink silk. The bride was beautifully attired in white satin, with pearl trimmings. The bridegroom's cousin, Edward Bloodgood, was the best man. H. P. Curtis, Marcus Hunter, Jr., C. W. Humphreys, and Charles Laidlaw, Jr., were the ushers. A reception was given at the Fish home, 400 West End Avenue.

Lloyd—Lord.

The Church of All Angels, at West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, was the scene of the marriage of Miss Anna Lord, daughter of Mrs. George W. Lord, to Herbert M. Lloyd. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension. There were six bridesmaids—Miss L. M. Lord, Miss T. C. Lord, Miss L. M. Hallowell, Miss C. T. Weeks, Miss Garrison, and Miss Davis. All were attired alike in pink silk. Walter Lloyd was the best man, and J. M. Hallowell, C. H. Davis, W. E. Weeks, C. E. Bedell, A. D. Noyes, and R. M. Boyd were the ushers. A small reception followed at the bride's home, 307 West Eighty-third Street.

Stanwood—Kennedy.

Miss Charlotte Kennedy, daughter of Mrs. Eveline Kennedy of 113 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, was married last evening at her home to Capt. Henry S. Stanwood of Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock by the Rev. Father Woods, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Victory, at McDonough Street and Throop Avenue. The best man was George Burton, and the ushers were H. A. Rutan and Alfred J. Cullen. Miss Lottie Mexia and Miss May Kennedy attended the bride. They both wore gowns of pink silk. A gown of white satin was worn by the bride. A small reception followed the ceremony. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Cullen, Mrs. Mary J. Cullen, Miss May Connoly, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Kennedy of this city, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ward, and Mrs. E. Kennedy. Capt. and Mrs. Stanwood will live at 293 Clinton Street.

Turner—Ziegler.

A largely-attended wedding took place last evening in the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church. The bright and inviting interior of the old church was in marked contrast to the plain and dingy exterior. Miss Madeleine Ziegler was the bride and Frank I. Turner was the bridegroom. The bride was given away by her brother, Alexander Ziegler. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Henry T. McEwen. The decorations in the church were profuse. The couple were married under an arch of ferns and vines, in the centre of which hung a large bell of cut flowers. Howell C. Rees was the best man. Charles E. Marling, Robert B. Moneypenny, R. Llewelyn Rees, and Robert Goeller were the ushers. The maid of honor was Miss Marguerite Turner. There were also two bridesmaids, Miss Albertha Turner and Miss Marie Jacoby. Mr. and Mrs. Turner will make an extensive tour through the South and West.

Trowbridge-Horton.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Dr. Grosvenor R. Trowbridge of Buffalo was married this evening in the First Presbyterian Church to Miss Lucy S. Horton, daughter of Col. Joseph H. Horton, by the Rev. Paul Z. Strobach of Muhlenberg College, Pennsylvania, assisted by the Rev. Nelson Millard, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The ceremony was the most brilliant social event of the year. Over 800 presents were received by the bride and groom, who are known in social circles in every city in New-York and Pennsylvania.

Emma Woods Guilty of Manslaughter.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 19.—In the case of Emma Woods, charged with murdering Lew Brown, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter at 7:05 this evening. Judge Depue began his address to the jury at 1 o'clock, and spoke nearly two hours. The jury retired at 2:42. The charge by Judge Depue was unfavorable to the woman. As prosecutor Crane finished his address to the jury the prisoner fainted. The woman wept during the three hours and more of the Prosecutor's speech, and her little boy wept with her.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger announce as one of the new features of their "Country Circus" company the first appearance in America of Joseph Darby, champion jumper of the world. Darby's feats are said to be marvelous. The champion, who is a native of Dudley, England, sails for this country to-morrow by the Umbria, and is due here about the 28th. He opens with the "Country Circus" company at the Grand Opera House, Oct. 30.

—Harry Stoll, the young Boston druggist who was married to Hattie Mattison of the "1492" company about six weeks ago, is already seeking a separation. He says he was under the influence of liquor when the ceremony was performed, and was not responsible for his part in it. The couple have not lived together since the marriage.

—The A. M. Palmer stock company will not be seen here until next Spring, at least. Mr. Palmer has made arrangements with Al Hayman, under which the organization will pass most of the Winter in San Francisco, playing what will be practically an entire season at the Baldwin Theatre.

—Managers Arthur and Rosenquest have extended a general invitation to the theatrical profession to witness the performance of "The Cornercracker" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next Wednesday afternoon. Any actor applying for seats in advance will be accommodated.

—Wilson Barrett last night produced his version of "Virginius" for the first time on any stage at the Grand Theatre in Leeds. He cabled his American manager: "'Virginius' a glorious success. Production highly praised."

—The Hinrichs Opera Company will close its season at the Garden Theatre to-morrow night, and on Monday "The Algerian," with Marie Tempest in the leading role, will have its first New-York performance in that house.

—The company now playing "The Sportsman" under the management of Julius Cahn is to return to New-York soon to rehearse a new comedy which Mr. Cahn has secured from Charles Frohman.

—Mme. Herrmann, wife of the magician, will appear for the first time to-night at Albaugh's Opera House, in Washington, in a serpentine dance, which she has been rehearsing for a long time.

One tailor in town makes a good livery overcoat—as good as our best; but you pay him royally for keeping you waiting.

Suppose you get our finest ready-to-wear for a third less, or our not-so-fine for less than half, and you don't like 'em so well—bring 'em back.

Livery hats, boots, scarfs, mackintoshes—all the fixings.

More room at our 32d Street store now, and you don't have to go down stairs.

Send for our book.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. {Prince, Warren, 32nd St.

RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

Our clothing is stylish and thoroughly reliable—made equally

PAGES 9–10. FRIDAY, **The New-York Times.** OCT. 20, 1893. PAGES 9–10.

RUSSIANS STILL THE RAGE

PARIS HAS NOT YET RECOVERED FROM ITS FRENZY.

Admiral Avelan and His Officers Tendered a Banquet at the Foreign Ministry, Followed by a Brilliant Reception—Their Carriages Blocked in the Streets by Crowds of Cheering Frenchmen—Still the Lions of the Hour in the Metropolis of France.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—A large crowd has been standing all the morning outside the Military Club, where the Russian officers reside during their stay in Paris. If at any time one of the guests showed himself at a window, he was immediately greeted with wild cheering.

The official programme for to-day left the guests free in the morning, and several of them seized the chance to take a stroll on the boulevards in mufti. They were, however, frequently recognized, and when they were, warm receptions were given them. After the committee in charge of the press fetes left the clubhouse, where Admiral Avelan had received them, the Admiral had his photograph taken.

At 11:45 all the Russians started for the Foreign Ministry, where a lunch in their honor was given by M. Develle. The party rode in open carriages to the building occupied by the Foreign Ministry, which is on the Quai d'Orsay, adjoining the Esplanade des Invalides. It was quite a long drive, the Foreign Ministry being on the south side of the Seine. The whole route was crowded, and there was a repetition of the scenes of yesterday when the Russians passed through the same street on their way to the Russian Embassy. The Quai d'Orsay was jammed with an enthusiastic crowd, which cheered and yelled cries of welcome until their voices were exhausted. The noise was deafening.

Military honors were paid the guests when they entered the courtyard of the Foreign Ministry. A detachment of mounted Gardes Republicaines received them. The courtyard was a mass of blue and gilt. The Russians were in full uniform, and carried their side arms. The Gardes Republicaines wore brass helmets that glittered like gold in the bright sunlight.

The stairs of the Foreign Ministry were decorated with palms and flowers. The table was laid in the great hall where the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration sat. The flowers on the table were arranged so as to reproduce the form and color of the French and Russian flags. M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, presided at the banquet. At his right sat Mme. de Mohrenheim, wife of the Russian Ambassador; at his left sat Mme. Dupuy, wife of the French Premier. Baron Mohrenheim sat at Mme. Develle's right, and Admiral Avelan at her left. There were 124 guests. Most of the Frenchmen were men high in military and naval affairs, although there was a slight sprinkling of diplomatists.

Develle toasted the Czar briefly, but effusively. Baron Mohrenheim responded as briefly. Coffee was taken in the garden, where two military bands were playing.

The reception which followed the banquet was attended by thousands. Immediately after Admiral Avelan and his staff called upon Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris. From the Cardinal's house they went to 11 Rue de Marignan, the home of Marshal Canrobert. They passed slowly through crowded streets, where deafening cheers announced the progress of their carriages.

The Russians entertained at the municipal authorities at the Town Hall this evening. These authorities are Socialists, but they did not hesitate this evening to lavish every luxury upon the officers of the Russian autocrat. More than 2,400 crayfish were used for the bisque soup, twenty-five deer were killed to supply the course of venison, and ninety-five waiters were kept busy serving the wines and choice dishes.

President Carnot presided, and among the 546 guests were all the members of his military household. The table of honor had the form of a horseshoe. Carnot sat in the place of honor; at his right Premier Dupuy and Baron Mohrenheim; at his left, the Prefect of the Seine and Admiral Avalan. Long-curved lines of Ministers, Deputies and Russian officers stretched away on each side from the place of Mohrenheim and Avalan. The middle table was reserved for French men of letters and art. Zola, the novelist; Concourt, the historian and essayist, and Massenet, the composer, were among the celebrated men who gathered round it.

The usual toasts were given and answered with the usual cordiality. Coffee was served in the Salle des Prevots, while a military band played. As the army of lackeys cleared the rooms, the diners watched from the windows a great torchlight procession of choral societies, accompanied by bands and troops, march across the Place de la Hotel de Ville. Large gilded ships, filled with orchestras and children's choruses, were pushed into the open space before the Town Hall. The Venetian masts were illuminated with thousands of electric lights. The vast square was ablaze with a hundred colors. The procession passed under the changing lights by the Town Hall, along Avenue Victoria, the Boulevard de Sebastopol, the whole length of the boulevards to the Place de la Madeline, from which the line of march was down the Rue Royale to the Place de la Concorde, where the torchbearers disbanded.

The wind was high most of the evening. As the procession moved by the Madelene the flames from the torches were blown far out over the crowds, packed tightly up to the line of march. The whole street seemed to be aflame. The crash of military music and the cheers of the spectators filled the air. The delight of the throngs in the streets and on the roofs seemed boundless. When the procession had passed out of sight, the guests at the Town Hall returned to the dinner, which, with 1,650 more officials and officers and distinguished civilians had gathered to hear an orchestral concert, conducted by Taffanel. The programme consisted exclusively of French and Russian compositions. President Carnot remained until midnight.

The Figaro, with the assistance of Sarah Bernhardt, Sybil Sanderson, and Yvette Guilbert, will give an entertainment for the Russians before they leave.

"The enthusiasm this evening has not shown a sign that Paris is tiring of the fetes. Flowers have been strewn before the horses of Admiral Avalan's carriage wherever he has gone to-day. Scores of well-dressed Parisians have burst through the police lines to shake hands with the Russians.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS AVERTED.

A Report that Counts Kalnoky and Taaffe Had Resigned.

VIENNA, Oct. 19.—A Ministerial crisis seems to be inevitable. All the parties are irritated over the Franchise bill, introduced on the 10th inst. in the lower house of the Reichsrath, by Count Taaffe, Minister of the Interior. The bill provides that the right to vote shall be extended to all who have attained their twenty-fourth year, have accomplished their military obligations, and have lived in one place for at least six months. Illiterate persons will only be permitted to vote when paying direct taxes and when they shall have served their time in the army. Persons of that class will, however, be allowed to vote when in the employment of the State.

It was said at the time the bill was introduced that the Government's only object was to allay the agitation of the Socialists in favor of universal suffrage. It was known that the Conservatives would oppose the measure, but the Government hoped to patch up a majority out of the other elements composing the Reichsrath. In this it appears to have failed, and it is evident now that the bill is probably doomed.

The bill introduced by the Government a few days ago to sanction the action of the Ministry in declaring Prague and other places in Bohemia to be in a state of siege will also fail of a majority, and the Government will be beaten in this direction also.

Count Kalnoky, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House for the whole Monarchy, and Count Taaffe visited Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday and, it is reported, submitted to him their resignations.

Ritter von Zaleski, Polish Minister without portfolio; Dr. Steinbach, Austrian Minister of Finance, and all the German members of the party of the left in the Reichsrath have jointly issued a circular rejecting the Franchise bill and commenting upon the Government's action with indignation. The circular declares that in its last programme the Government promised to maintain existing national rights and privileges, which it is now attempting to set aside. It further accuses the Government of a breach of parliamentary usage in submitting to the Reichsrath a bill providing for a sweeping reform without previously consulting the political parties and the competent leaders of the people.

The members of the left declare that they are not unwilling to support a certain extension of the franchise to increase the number of Deputies who will be representatives of the workingmen.

On Monday last the Emperor received a deputation of Bohemian nobles, who desired audience with him to protest against Count Taaffe's bill. The Poles will probably issue a protest against the measure.

Count Taaffe and Count Kalnoky were with the Emperor again this evening. The situation is critical.

COUNTESS BLUCHER RECOVERING.

Another Victim of the man Who Killed Her Husband.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Weltzow, Pomerania, states that Countess Blucher, who was shot on Tuesday by a gardener, is recovering from the effects of the wound in her neck. A representative of Emperor William will be present at the funeral of Count Blucher, who was killed by the gardener at the same time his wife was wounded.

It has transpired that an old servant of the Blucher family, a man named Ewald, seventy-three years of age, heard the shots in the wood fired by the gardener when he attacked the Count and Countess. Ewald ran in the direction of the sound, fearing that some one had attacked his master and mistress, and on the way met the gardener hastening to the castle, where he subsequently shot and killed himself. Ewald attempted to intercept the murderer, but was himself shot and severely wounded by the fleeing gardener.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

The Great Increase in Membership Shown by the Late Elections.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The Vorwaerts, the organ of the Social Democrats, to-day publishes the report that will be submitted to the annual Socialist Congress that will be held in Cologne next week. Much of the report is devoted to the recent elections for members of the Reichstag, in which the Socialists made very heavy gains. The report admits, however, that it will be impossible to maintain the rapid progress of Socialism, as shown at the polls in the late elections, since the forces of resistance must increase. Nevertheless, the report continues, the increase of nearly 350,000 Socialist votes since 1890 is a most substantial gain, and, the aggregate Socialist poll being 1,800,000, the party distances by more than 500,000 votes the polling strength of any other party.

The report complains that the Public Prosecutor has, in cases where Social Democrats are concerned, imputed criminality, and, when identically the same alleged offenses have been committed by others, they have been overlooked. An instance is Ahlwardt's Anti-Semitics, the report says, are allowed to boycott Hebrew firms with impunity, while similar action by Socialists is visited with the rigors of the law.

Herbert Spencer's Illness.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Herbert Spencer has been in feeble health for some time. Since he returned from Brighton he has remained in the house, and has not done his usual amount of work, although he gives short dictations daily to his secretary. His friends say that his condition, while far from dangerous, is not satisfactory, and that he needs assiduous care to restore his strength fully and to enable him to work as energetically as formerly. They do not doubt that, with such care, he will regain his health.

The Hostile Moors Surrounded.

MADRID, Oct. 19.—The Heraldo to-day publishes a dispatch from Tangier stating that the forces of the Sultan of Morocco have surrounded the hostile Frajana, Mezquita, and Mazuza Kabyles, who made the recent attack on the Spanish garrison at Melilla. The place at which the tribesmen are said to be surrounded is between Tallfet and the Atlas Mountains.

George Samuel's Big Estate.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The will of the late George Samuel, who resided at 29 Park Crescent, after giving £50,000 to his nephews and nieces, bequeaths the residue of his estate to his nephew, the Right Hon. Baron Henry de Worms, who represents the East Toxteth division of Liverpool in the House of Commons. The estate is valued at £473,000, ($2,365,000).

Germany's New War Minister.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Emperor William last evening accepted the resignation of Gen. von Kaltenborn-Stachau, Minister of War, and to-day appointed Gen. Brousart Schellendorf, a brother of a former Minister of War, to the office. Gen. von Kaltenborn-Stachau will be given the command of an army corps.

Heavy Failure in London.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—John Thomas Chappell, builder and contractor, of 149 Lupus Street, has failed. His liabilities amount to £220,000. Mr. Chappell had branches of his business at Brighton, Southampton, and other places.

A Chinese Mill Burned.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 19.—The great Chinese cotton mill in this city has been destroyed by fire. The loss amounts to $500,000. There is no insurance.

The Trial Trip of the Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The official report of Capt. G. W. Sumner, United States Navy, who witnessed the preliminary trial trip of the new cruiser Columbia, was received at the Navy Department to-day, and it shows that the vessel has demonstrated that she will become one of the best vessels of the new navy. "I think she is a fine ship in every way," says Capt. Sumner. He says theaddition of the sponson armor has stiffened the vessel somewhat, but she ran smoothly and evenly and hardly needed a rudder. "It appears," says Capt. Sumner, "as though the ship might run for days and days at a time under natural draft at the rate of 20 knots per hour, with good coal and in moderate weather. Certainly she has a fine set of engines." The officially-calculated speed developed on the run was 21 24-100 knots for fifty minutes, and a mean speed of 21 4-100 knots.

Wishes to Sue Receiver Dykman.

Judge Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, announced yesterday that he would hear argument in the case of Seth L. Keeney against W. N. Dykman, receiver for the Commercial Bank, during the last week of the month. Col. Albert E. Lamb, who represents Mr. Keeney, requested permission to sue Mr. Dykman for the recovery of twenty-five one-thousand-dollar bonds of the Union Elevated Railroad Company which he left in the vaults of the bank. The bank, he claims, without his consent deposited the bonds with the Bank of New-York for security, together with $200,000 of other collateral, and they were sold by the bank of New-York to reimburse it for loans to the Commercial Bank. Mr. Keeney claims these bonds were his personal property, and he wants either the bonds returned to him or their equivalent in cash.

Reunion of Veterans of Two Regiments.

ALLENVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The surviving veterans of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-sixth Regiments, New-York Volunteers, held a reunion here to-day. In the afternoon exercises were held on the fair grounds. Among the speakers were Gen. George H. Sharpe, Gen. Palmer, and Dr. A. J. Palmer. In the evening a campfire was held. The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment, which was composed of men from Ulster County, took an active part in the Louisiana campaign, and was prominent in all of Sheridan's battles. The Fifty-sixth Regiment, known as the Tenth Legion, was commanded by Charles Van Wyck of Orange County.

Senator Platt's Wife Dangerously Ill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Mrs. Platt, wife of Senator O. H. Platt of Connecticut, was stricken with paralysis at her rooms at the Arlington last evening. To-day she has recovered speech, and the attending physician says, unless some unlooked-for complication arises, she will recover. Her son and daughter-in-law were telegraphed for by the Senator.

"MACHINE" MEN IN A FRIGHT

DON'T LIKE MR. SCHIEREN'S WAY OF CONDUCTING HIS CAMPAIGN.

The Republican Candidate for Mayor Devoting All His Time to It—Mr. Boody Thought to Entrap Him Into a Joint Debating Contest, but Will Not Succeed—Consternation Caused in the "Ring" by Mr. Gaynor's Acceptance of the Supreme Court Nomination.

The Democratic "machine" in Brooklyn and "Boss" Hugh McLaughlin are becoming greatly agitated over the way the campaign is progressing. In fact, they are in sore distress. They have become so frightened that they have decided to take big risks in order to land Mr. Boody again in the Mayor's chair.

Great was the surprise of Brooklynites yesterday when they learned that Mayor Boody and "Boss" McLaughlin had held a conference, and the barriers in the way of success were discussed. Then they decided to play the master trump, and, in the interest of "good government" and "morals," agreed that it would be a sin and a crime for Corbett and Mitchell to participate in a prize fight at Coney Island, which, by the way, is outside of Mayor Boody's jurisdiction.

The "Boss" gave the word and District Attorney Ridgway and Sheriff Courtney fell in line, and then Mayor Boody assured the citizens of Brooklyn that the fight would not take place.

That they are extremely frightened at the inroads Charles A. Schieren is making upon them is plainly evident, and Register Thomas Kenna, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, informed a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that they would show the people that they were in earnest in this campaign.

It was even hinted yesterday that promises had been made to James D. Bell, that he would be appointed Police Commissioner if he would take an active part in the campaign and Mayor Boody was re-elected. Whatever truth there is in the rumor is not known, but James D. Bell, who was dethroned as Police Commissioner by Mayor Chapin when he began his second term, has promised to speak at the big Democratic mass meeting to be held at the Academy of Music next Monday evening. Senator David B. Hill and Mayor Boody will be the other speakers.

The Democratic Campaign Committee has opened its naturalization bureau in Red Hook Lane, in the rear of the Thomas Jefferson Building, and many naturalization cards were issued yesterday.

Register Thomas Kenna is not so sanguine of success as he was on Monday, and yesterday morning he had a conference with the ward leaders, whom he instructed to put their shoulders to the wheel and shove for all they were worth. Ignominious defeat would result otherwise.

Mr. Schieren is making an aggressive campaign. He has arranged his business in New-York so as to be able to devote all his time to his campaign work in Brooklyn. Yesterday he took a trip through the Eastern District and met many Democrats who promised to vote for him, in order to carry on the good work of downing the ring.

Mr. Boody, however, believes he can defeat Mr. Schieren in a debate. Mr. Boody is an orator, while Mr. Schieren is a business man. Here was Mr. Boody's opportunity. He would challenge Mr. Schieren to a debate. But Mr. Schieren's friends are urged him not to pay any attention to the challenge. Mr. Boody's challenge is as follows:

Mayor's Office.

My Dear Mr. Schieren: Our citizens seem likely to take a special interest in the present municipal campaign. This disposition on their part should be encouraged. It has occurred to me that we can be helpful in promoting this purpose by holding joint debates. Discussions of this kind, I think, will be productive of more accuracy of statement and more care in the consideration of the subjects involved than are found in ordinary campaign speeches. If your view of the matter coincides with mine, I shall be glad to arrange with you a joint discussion of our municipal matters, at such times and places as may be mutually satisfactory. Very truly yours,

DAVID A. BOODY.

Brooklyn, Oct. 19.

Mr. Schieren is not acquainted with the methods of duelists in sending challenges to their opponents, and, as a result, will not pay any attention to the matter.

Another thing which yesterday caused consternation to the "machine" and its engineer, "Boss" McLaughlin, was the fact that William J. Gaynor accepted the Republican nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Gaynor wrote the following letter in accepting the honor:

George F. Elliott, Chairman, &c.:

Dear Sir: Yielding to the urgent advice of my disinterested personal friends, I accept the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court. It came to me unsought and unexpected. I had no intention of accepting it, but now that I have done so my mind is easy. It is the right thing for me to do, and therefore the wisest and best. The little that I have tried to do for good government, and for the people among whom my life is cast, has brought this non-partisan nomination to me. The final result will serve either as an encouragement or a warning to others who feel it a duty not to acquiesce in public wrongs. I shall await the result in full confidence that those who are my friends will stand by me, and not desert me. As it is not permitted to one running for this exalted office to take part in the canvass for it, I have to submit myself to the discretion of friends and the honor of foes.

Yours very truly, W. J. GAYNOR.

Brooklyn, Oct. 19.

Addison W. Hallock, nominated by the Republican City Convention for Alderman at Large, has declined the nomination, as he had not time to devote from his business, and yesterday Ernest Jahn of the Third Ward was appointed to fill the vacancy on the ticket.

Thomas Fitchie, better known as "Honest" Thomas Fitchie, who was nominated by the Republicans for Supervisor at Large, has accepted the nomination, and yesterday he conferred with Mr. Schieren regarding the plans to be carried on in the present campaign. Mr. Fitchie served faithfully on the Board of Supervisors for six years, and every measure that was presented by the ring that was the least suspicious Mr. Fitchie fought. His record is one of the best ever made as a public official.

To Mr. Fitchie was yesterday promised the support of the hatters' organization, which C. Hutchins, as executrix, respondent, vs. Abraham Van Vechten, appellant.—Argued by Matthew Ellis; Charles M. Morgan for respondent. In the matter of the judicial settlement of the accounts of Anna Seebeck as executrix of Anna M. Ninken, appellant.—Argued by G. N. Melvin for appellant; Matthew Hale and George F. Martins for respondent.

The calendar for to-day: Nos. 102, 105, 106, 90, 68, 110, 112, 118.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11.

Class I.—1—Seligman vs. Dow. 2—McGuire vs. Long Island City and Newtown Railroad Company.

Class IV.—3—Miles vs. Curran. 4—Myers vs. Woolsey.

Class VII.—5—Morrill vs. Munro. 6—Spaulding vs. Epstein.

Class VIII.—7—Crane vs. Hasbrook. 8—Matter of Walker. 9—Matter of Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 10—Matter of Miller. 11—Matter of Brown. 13—Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Davidson. 13—Matter of Solomon. 14—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 15—Arens vs. Arens. 16—Brown vs. Jones. 18½—Munson vs. Dominick. 17—Schwartz vs. Martin. 18—Rendal vs. Taylor. 19—People ex rel. Sloane vs. Barker. 20—Beadleston & Woerz vs. Zeydell. 21—Bissert vs. Shapiro. 22—Matter of Lavelle. 23—C. and C. Electric Motor Company vs. Gray. 24—Fowler Brothers vs. Davis Provision Company. 26—Clute vs. Robinson. 28—Bowery Bank vs. Martin. 27—Matter of Great Romance Gold Mining Company. 28—Barbour Brothers Company vs. Powerville Felt Roofing Company. 29—Inglis vs. Meeks. 30—Matter of C. and C. Electric Motor Company. 31—Becker vs. Mitchell. 32—Matter of Solomon. 33—Brown vs. Stern. 34—Matter of O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30. Held in General Term Room. Law and Fact—Case on—141—Stuyvesant vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30. Case on.

Law and Fact.—988—People ex rel. Eagle Fire Company vs. Tax Commissioners. 1004—Pike vs. Wasserman. 1227—Oppenheim vs. Owen. 221—Storm vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 223—Jaques vs. same. 122—Clinical Construction Company vs. same. 123—Same vs. same. 404—Connor vs. same. 27—Sarner vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 71—Allen vs. same. 85—Purcell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 86—Nordlinger vs. same. 334—Steets vs. same. 82—Wagner vs. same. 94—Weisburger vs. same. 385—Knoth vs. same. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 186—Hill vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 199—Same vs. same. 340—Stewart vs. same. 339—Ward vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 428—Dohm vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 341—O'Reilly vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 928.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30. Case on.

Law and Fact.—412—Crimmins vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 267—McGuire vs. same. 323—Benham vs. same. 94—Sander vs. same. 227—Gordon vs. same. 272—De Peyster vs. same. 240—Schuster vs. same. 236—Ritzman vs. Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. 186—Taylor vs. same. 275—Robert vs. same. 270—Kremer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 230—Jackson vs. same. 124—Belnert vs. Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. 125—Becker vs. same. 126—Cooper vs. same. 127—Cunningham vs. same. 128—Degenhardt vs. same. 129—Einstein vs. same. 131—Holzman vs. same. 132—Knapp vs. same. 1284—Crumble vs. same.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day Calendar to be called in Part III. Room. Cases will be sent from this calendar to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

Short Causes—1677—Grafton vs. Brigham. 2876—Sternberger vs. Ashley. 2839—Ney vs. Kreyer. 2094—Bentley vs. Equity Gaslight Company. 2899—Hetfield vs. same. 3054—Colon vs. same. 3065—Colyer vs. same. 3068—Decker vs. same. 3067—Peed vs. same. 3048—Umbrella Company vs. Locklin. 1236—Stern Paper Company vs. Johnston. 265—Caverly vs. Smith. 3025—Pelton Water Wheel Company vs. Heyenga. 2754—Wolfe vs. Ritter. 2961—Astor Place Bank vs. Dodge. 2968—Guemer vs. Brennan. 3060—Gans vs. Eggert. 2387—Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company vs. O'Brien.

Regular Day Calendar—1233—Scully vs. Meyers. 975—Hinrichs vs. Reilly. 776—Hart vs. The Mayor, &c. 979—Last vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 378 Lebose vs. The Mayor, &c. 842—Upington vs. Corrigan. 2932—Ginchard vs. New. 754—Wessman vs. Anglo-Nevada Assurance Company. 756—Same vs. Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 756—Same vs. Providence Washington Insurance Company. 757—Same vs. Connecticut Fire Insurance Company.

Highest number reached in regular call on general Circuit calendar, 1404.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until Nov. 6.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 11. Calendar clear.

109—Fletcher vs. Fletcher. 1—King vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 5—Hoffman vs. same. 6—Cotton vs. same. 7—McCullough vs. same. 8—Page vs. same. 9—Becker vs. same. 10—McCullough vs. same. 11—Sexton vs. same. 12—Same vs. same. 13—Kipp vs. same.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11.

23—Wagnon vs. Wagnon. 24—Bendheim vs. Beringer.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 11. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial.

Short Causes—1918—Cree vs. Brown. 1882—Dunton vs. Holly.

Regular Day Calendar.—1269—Kelly vs. McArdle. 1585—Grunberg vs. Grant. 1426—Stewart vs. Hilton. 585—Engel vs. Sonneberg. 1005—Webb vs. Farrell. 1407—McVeety vs. Winch. 1387—Walsh vs. Matchett. 1408—Wilson vs. Lewis. 1452—Gilmartin vs. Gebhard. 724—Oelrichs vs. Hayes. 725—Richards vs. same. 2196—Elsner vs. Schwarz. 1495—Cleveland vs. Logan. 2173—The Mayor, &c., vs. Wintermeyer. 1472—Kennedy vs. Coogan. 1476—Pope vs. Klock. 1480—Denman vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1860—Ressler vs. Schuler. 1457—Bumgarner vs. Bornkamp. 1482—Nelson vs. Lowenthal. 1483—Wood vs. National Benefit Association. 1484—Lapreto vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 1485—Baumann vs. Mansfield. 1486—Wright vs. Doepeler. 1488—Bally vs. Swinburne. 1489—Murray vs. Gast Lithographing and Engraving Company. 1490—Murray vs. Bartlett. 1491—Hartman vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1491.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 11. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

933—Horan vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear.

51—Laird vs. Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. Also 120 other elevated railroad cases.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10. Calendar called at 11. Calendar clear.

515—Goldstein vs. Goldstein. 510—Howe vs. Stryker.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30. Case on.

1118—Ripley vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1455—Silberman vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1187—Flanagan vs. Manich. 1200—Goldstein vs. Bixby. 1359—Deeves vs. Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1444.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear.

1170—Gerstle vs. Reinach. 1179—Stagbew vs. Wagner. 1188—Levy vs. Rosen. 1747—Strang vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 1147—Hanna vs. The Mayor, &c. 1191—Donaldson vs. Hunt. 1221—Gerfield vs. Garfield National Bank. 1751—Seth Thomas Clock Company vs. Curtis. 1296—McGowan vs. Flaherty.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear.

1044—Ascher vs. Kimball. 1013—Brush vs. McDonough.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Ransom, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30.

Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30. Mary A. Marsteller, Gustavus W. Fuess, Cordelia Sargent, Dorothea Cook, Esther Frank, James H. Connolly, Joseph Kolb, Horace R. Williams.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Brownstone Building, 32 Chambers Street.

397—Contested will of Joseph F. Johnson.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Recess.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall.—Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall.—Opens at 10. Case on.

638—Faulkner vs. Relper. 58—Carlson vs. Winterson. 671—McKean vs. Adams. 1076—Weisel vs. Felsenheld. 715—Russell vs. Industrial Information Company. 854—Vogel vs. Vogel. 883—Louis vs. Cohen. 893—Bonwell vs. Auld. 698—Smyth vs. Lyon. 702—Sharkey vs. Hampton Point Chemical Company. 704—Greenspan vs. Industrial Information Company. 705—Same vs. Samuels. 844—Metropolitan Improvement Company vs. Slade. 655—Perry vs. Kempner. 835—New-Bethlehem Savings Bank vs. Fuller. 996—Osterhout vs. Stover. 997—Schmeid vs. same. 998—Ernstein vs. same. 999—Johnson and same. 1000—New vs. same. 1003—Wimpfenheimer vs. Moschowitz. 679—Jacobson vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 824—Scott vs. Updyke. 988—McDonald vs. Aldrich. 794—Tracey vs. Buckl.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Friday, Oct. 20, will be as follows: Nos. 47, 668, 789, 836, 785, and 916, 922, (and 922,) 8, 27, 45.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Cases Argued.—These cases were argued before the Court of Appeals yesterday: Elizabeth C. Hutchins, as executrix, respondent, vs. Abraham Van Vechten, appellant.—Argued by Matthew Ellis; Charles M. Morgan for respondent. In the matter of the judicial settlement of the accounts of Anna Seebeck as executrix of Anna M. Ninken, appellant.—Argued by G. N. Melvin for appellant; Matthew Hale and George F. Martins for respondent.

The calendar for to-day: Nos. 102, 105, 106, 90, 68, 110, 112, 118.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

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Class IV.—3—Miles vs. Curran. 4—Myers vs. Woolsey.

Class VII.—5—Morrill vs. Munro. 6—Spaulding vs. Epstein.

Class VIII.—7—Crane vs. Hasbrook. 8—Matter of Walker. 9—Matter of Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 10—Matter of Miller. 11—Matter of Brown. 13—Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Davidson. 13—Matter of Solomon. 14—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 15—Arens vs. Arens. 16—Brown vs. Jones. 18½—Munson vs. Dominick. 17—Schwartz vs. Martin. 18—Rendal vs. Taylor. 19—People ex rel. Sloane vs. Barker. 20—Beadleston & Woerz vs. Zeydell. 21—Bissert vs. Shapiro. 22—Matter of Lavelle. 23—C. and C. Electric Motor Company vs. Gray. 24—Fowler Brothers vs. Davis Provision Company. 26—Clute vs. Robinson. 28—Bowery Bank vs. Martin. 27—Matter of Great Romance Gold Mining Company. 28—Barbour Brothers Company vs. Powerville Felt Roofing Company. 29—Inglis vs. Meeks. 30—Matter of C. and C. Electric Motor Company. 31—Becker vs. Mitchell. 32—Matter of Solomon. 33—Brown vs. Stern. 34—Matter of O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30. Held in General Term Room. Law and Fact—Case on—141—Stuyvesant vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30. Case on.

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Highest number reached in regular call, 928.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30. Case on.

Law and Fact.—412—Crimmins vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 267—McGuire vs. same. 323—Benham vs. same. 94—Sander vs. same. 227—Gordon vs. same. 272—De Peyster vs. same. 240—Schuster vs. same. 236—Ritzman vs. Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. 186—Taylor vs. same. 275—Robert vs. same. 270—Kremer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 230—Jackson vs. same. 124—Belnert vs. Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. 125—Becker vs. same. 126—Cooper vs. same. 127—Cunningham vs. same. 128—Degenhardt vs. same. 129—Einstein vs. same. 131—Holzman vs. same. 132—Knapp vs. same. 1284—Crumble vs. same.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day Calendar to be called in Part III. Room. Cases will be sent from this calendar to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

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Regular Day Calendar—1233—Scully vs. Meyers. 975—Hinrichs vs. Reilly. 776—Hart vs. The Mayor, &c. 979—Last vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 378 Lebose vs. The Mayor, &c. 842—Upington vs. Corrigan. 2932—Ginchard vs. New. 754—Wessman vs. Anglo-Nevada Assurance Company. 756—Same vs. Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 756—Same vs. Providence Washington Insurance Company. 757—Same vs. Connecticut Fire Insurance Company.

Highest number reached in regular call on general Circuit calendar, 1404.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until Nov. 6.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 11. Calendar clear.

109—Fletcher vs. Fletcher. 1—King vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 5—Hoffman vs. same. 6—Cotton vs. same. 7—McCullough vs. same. 8—Page vs. same. 9—Becker vs. same. 10—McCullough vs. same. 11—Sexton vs. same. 12—Same vs. same. 13—Kipp vs. same.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11.

23—W

MORE THAN AN ACRE OF RUINS

THOUSANDS VISIT THE SCENE OF THE GREAT FIRE.

Conservative Estimates of the Total Loss Place It at Between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 — No Explanation of the Fire's Origin—Capt. Gaffney and Three Firemen Injured—What Mr. Campbell and Nevins & Haviland Say of Their Losses and Insurance.

More than an acre of ragged and tottering walls blackened with smoke, heaps of brick work, twisted girders, and charred timbers, presenting a suggestion of a sacked city after fire has passed through hand in hand with the sword, bore witness yesterday to the destruction wrought on Wednesday night at Forty-second Street and Tenth Avenue by the biggest blaze New-York has seen in a long time.

All through the day the ruins of two big paper factories and the score of tenement houses were visited by thousands of persons who flocked down Forty-second Stree to line Tenth Avenue and adjacent streets and watch the streams that were still poured on the smoldering heaps of debris. As the firemen pulled down dangerously tottering walls with ropes the crowd cheered them.

It was feared on Wednesday night that a list of dead might have to be added to the record of injury done by the fire. J. A. Brill, Joseph Bambrick, Richard Seigner, William Klein, C. P. McCarthy, and Joseph Anderson were known to be working in the Campbell building when the fire spread. It was not known whether all had had time to get out. Yesterday it was found that all had done so, though Brill had a narrow escape. He was caught on the second floor, while the others were making their way down the fire escapes.

A ladder placed against the building on the Forty-second Street side, in response to his cries, showed him the way to safety, not a second too soon.

But while there was no loss of life, four of the firemen were injured, two of them seriously. The accident happened at 2 A. M. Capt. Gaffney of Engine Company No. 26 and three of his men were standing on the roof of a coal shed, playing on the fire which was rapidly bringing about the destruction of George A. Schastey's six-story furniture factory in West Forty-first Street.

A shower of red-hot bricks swept down on the roof of the shed and carried it and the men on it into the street. The names of the injured were:

GAFFNEY, JAMES, 200 East Sixty-first Street, Captain of Engine Company No. 26; body bruised.

HOBBS, BENJAMIN F., twenty-nine years old, 312 West Thirty-seventh Street, of Engine Company No. 26; head lacerated, back and arm cut, and body bruised; Bellevue Hospital.

LANE, EDWARD, 215 West Fortieth Street, of Engine Company No. 26; jawbone fractured and head bruised.

WALLACE, ROBERT, thirty-five years old, 57 Seventh Street, of Engine Company No. 26; hip broken and body bruised; taken in ambulance to Bellevue Hospital; condition serious.

Where the fire started was the subject of much argument between the rival employes of the Campbell factory and the Nevius & Haviland factory. In both factories were men working overtime, and both sets of men have very different tales to tell as to where the flames started.

Richard Seigner, for instance, who was employed in the Campbell factory, claims that, while looking out on a small courtyard that separated the buildings, he saw flames coming out of the three windows of Nevius & Haviland's. His story is corroborated by the men working with him in Campbell's building.

On the other hand, Thomas Lyons, a foreman in Nevius & Haviland's, plumply contradicts Seigner's story. He says the flames were coming from the courtyard into the three windows mentioned by Seigner, instead of issuing from those windows.

Where the real heart of the fire was Lyons did not know, the burst of flame from the courtyard through the windows having driven him back when he attempted to investigate.

As usual with large fires at night, the estimated loss undergoes a considerable diminution when footed up after the calmer calculations of the next day. An estimate—a very conservative one it is true—of the total loss is as follows:

Campbell & Co..	$900,000	504, 506, 508, 512,	
Nevius & Havi-		West Forty-	
land	250,000	second Street..	$100,000
G. E. Schastey..	150,000	603 and 518 West	
F. Pryibil	150,000	Forty-first St..	25,000
522, 524, and 526			
West Forty-			
second Street,			
destroyed, and			
538 and 530 dam-			
aged	60,000		
Total loss			$1,635,000

In connection with this estimate it must be remembered that in Mr. Campbell's factory alone $50,000 had been spent lately in improvements in preparation for the coming season. According to the millionaire wall-paper man's own valuation, his loss, including that of his fine picture gallery, his costly samples, and the machinery, will be little, if anything, under $2,000,000. This brings the grand total up to nearly the estimate made by The New-York Times yesterday. Mr. Campbell, when found yesterday in his temporary office, at 540 West Forty-second Street, did not abate a tithe of these big figures. He said, however, that he could give a more definite statement as to his losses and insurance when his safe was found and cooled off. This safe, by the way, was uncovered yesterday, but the firemen were not able to haul it up out of the glowing bed in which it lay.

Mr. Campbell owned his building. The rival firm of Nevius & Haviland, which was a member of the trust known as the National Wall Paper Company, to which Mr. Campbell was a successful antagonist, on the contrary, leased its building from the Henry A. Smith estate. It is insured in the following companies:

German-American, $5,000; Kings County, $1,250; Hamilton, $1,250; Bowery, $2,500; Broadway, $2,500; Manufacturers and Builders', $2,500; United Firemen's, $1,250; Pennsylvania, $1,250; Mechanics of Pennsylvania, $1,250; Columbian, $2,500; Hartford, $2,500; Reading, $1,500; Farmers' of New-York, $1,500; American, $5,000; Citizens', $2,500; Greenwich, $2,500; United States, $2,500; Globe, $2,500; Phoenix of London, $6,250; Williamsburg, $2,500; Lloyds of England, $1,500; Hague, $7,500; Dutch Underwriters, $12,500; Aetna, $5,000; Connecticut, $3,500; Springfield, $3,500; Providence, $2,500; Assurance Lloyds, $1,250,000; Columbia Lloyds, $5,000; Atlas Mutual, $10,000; Stuyvesant, $1,500; New-York Central Lloyds, $3,500. Total, $117,000.

The members of the firm said yesterday that they could not estimate their loss. Arthur Short of 524 West Forty-second Street estimated his loss at $15,000, with insurance at $7,000. John Van Buskirk of 522 West Forty-second Street claims a loss of $18,000, with only $8,000 insurance.

The five houses between the main buildings of the two factories on Forty-second Street are total losses. Their owners are as follows:

504, Mr. Martin; 506, Dr. Leighton, veterinary surgeon; 508, Mrs. Dunsin; 510, Mrs. Whelahan; 512, Mr. Campbell.

The loss on the buildings alone will amount to something like $50,000.

No idea is to be had as to the amount lost by the tenants or the amount of their insurances. A one-story frame stable at 512 West Forty-first Street, owned by John Shay, and a one-story frame coalshed at 504 and 506 in the same street, were also considerably damaged, and with their quota to a sum total of loss which the police, without itemizing, figure at $2,500,000.

SALE OF OLEOMARGARINE GROWS.

The New-York Mercantile Exchange Discusses Means of Suppressing It.

The New-York Mercantile Exchange met yesterday to discuss the question of oleomargarine and butterine, which have lately been sold in this city in large quantities, under the guise of butter. The sale of these articles under the name of butter is forbidden by law, under penalty of a heavy fine.

Washington Winsor said it was an open secret that the agents of a great corporation in another State were selling oleomargarine and butterine, and were guaranteeing to the retailers protection from the law. He added that it had been reported that prosecutions under the law had been stopped until after election.

Benjamin Van Valkenburgh, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for this district, was present, and it was understood that the remarks were directed at him. He was asked how many violators of the law had been punished, and whether it were true that no prosecutions were to be made until after election. He replied that fifty-six cases had been prosecuted during this year, and he was ready to prosecute fifteen more cases.

As to the charge that no prosecutions were to be made until after election, Mr. Van Valkenburgh said it was a misrepresentation of what he had said. He had said that about election time the courts often allowed cases to go over until after election.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1893.

COFFEE—The spot market is dull, but steady at 18½c for No. 7....Sales, 1,000 bags No. 7 per Cuguа at 18¾c....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 46,500 bags of Rio were made here with the market closing barely steady at unchanged prices to 10 points decline, on local realizing. Havre was barely steady and partly ¼f up. Hamburg was firm at ¼@¾ pfennig advance. October deliveries stood at the close at 17.40@17.55c, (selling at 17.50@17.55 for 750 bags,) November at 16.95@17c, (selling at 16.95@17.10 for 1,500 bags,) December at 16.85@16.70c, (selling at 16.70@16.80c for 18,500 bags,) January at 16.80@16.40c, (selling at 16.85@16.50c for 3,000 bags,) February at 15.16@16.25c, (selling at 16.35c for 3,000 bags,) March at 16.05@16.15c, (selling at 16.10@16.35c for 2,250 bags,) April at 15.90@15.95c, (selling at 16.06@16.10c for 750 bags,) May at 15.66@15.75c, (selling at 15.70@15.90c for 3,000 bags.)....Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 52,759 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 10,886 bags....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 7,241 bags.

COTTON—Futures were less active and the business was wholly local scalping, with the early prices showing a decline of 2@8 points, as following Liverpool, but closing firm at 2@4 points advance, with local shorts covering....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 172,000 bales, of October delivery stood here at the close at 8.22@8.24c, November at 8.25@8.26c, (selling at 8.17@8.28c for 11,400 bales,) December at 8.34@8.35c, (selling at 8.27@8.35c for 26,500 bales,) January at 8.44@8.45c, (selling at 8.37@8.45c for 32,800 bales,) February at 8.52@8.53c, (selling at 8.47@8.53c for 9,800 bales,) March at 8.60@8.61c, (selling at 8.53@8.61c for 22,700 bales,) April at 8.67@8.68c, (selling at 8.60@8.66c for 4,200 bales,) May at 8.76@8.76c, (selling at 8.67@8.73c for 3,200 bales,) and June at 8.80@8.82c, (selling at 8.71@8.76c for 1,400 bales.)....And for prompt delivery, 230 bales sold to spinners at the steady prices....Middling, 9 9-16@8 15-16c; no actual cotton offered at ⅛c under....Port receipts to-day, 36,038 bales, against 38,147 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 227,237 bales, against 215,648 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is a very fair, business, but the advanced prices asked checked the demand....Sales were about 24,950 pks, including 600 bbls Winter wheat patents te $3.60@3.75, 6,500 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.10@3.30, 500 bbls Winter wheat clears at $3.15, Spring wheat pears at $3.15, 400 bbls Spring wheat straights at $3.75, 12,500 bbls Spring wheat patents at $4@4.10, and fancy up to $4.30. City Mills at $3.85 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.25@4.50, 2,600 bbls No. 1 at $2.65@2.75, 800 bbls No. 2 at $2.40@2.50, fine at $1.85, 800 bbls supers at $2.15@2.30, 1,750 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.75@2.90....Arrivals here since our last, 19,709 bbls and 15,975 sacks, and export clearances hence 4,076 bbls and 7,553 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 14,777 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 675 bbls sold, in lots, at steady prices, for bulk poor to choice superfine at $2.85@$3.15, and fancy at $3.20....And of CORNMEAL, 200 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.85; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 93c....HOMINY CHOPS at 90@95c....RED at steady prices, quoted, 40 to 60 lb, at 75@77½c....FLAXSEED quoted at $1.12¾@1.13, with sales of 40,000 bushels, cost, freight, and unloaded....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.15@1.20 per 100 lbs....RYE quiet, nominal; Western and State quoted at 50@55c, from track and for boatloads....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR quoted at $2.25@2.50....BARLEY dull; Milwaukee quoted at 66@67c....BARLEY MALT inactive; Canada country-made, 90@95c; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@82½c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was again active on millers' demands, and prices are up ¾@1c per bushel....Sales, 783,500 bushels, of which 120,000 bushels to shippers, including 80,000 bushels ungraded red on private terms, rumored at 68¾@69c, delivered; 16,000 bushels do at 1¾c under December, delivered; 16,000 bushels do at 1c under December, delivered, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter, to arrive, on private terms....Millers bought 5,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at December price, in store; 225,000 bushels No. 2 red, in store, to-day, number delivery, at 1 1-16c under December; 20,000 bushels do at 1¾c under December, delivered; 90,000 bushels choice No. 2 hard Milwaukee, to go to store, on private terms; 50,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, Duluth, at ¾c over November, delivered; 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard Winter at 2¼c over December, delivered; 130,000 bushels No. 2 red, in store, delivery Nov. 1, at 1 1-16c under December; 16,000 bushels do at 1¾c under December, delivered; 1,600 bushels do at 68c, elevator, and 110,000 bushels choice No. 2 hard Winter at 9½c under May, delivered....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 68¾c, store; do, late October, 69½c; choice No. 2 red, 71c, afloat; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 73½c; No. 2 hard, afloat, at 68¾c....The clearances here since yesterday were 19,396 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports, 58,141 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 264,850 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 319,696 bushels, and, at the interior, 352,440 bushels....Options were fairly active, and closed firm at an advance of ¾@⅞c, as following the West, and with free buying by foreigners and covering by local shorts, together with firmer cables....Future sales were 5,330,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels October at 68¾@68¾c, closing at 68¾c; November closing at 69c; 3,150,000 bushels December at 69¾@70¾c, closing at 70¾c; 40,000 bushels January at 71@71½c, closing at 71¾c; 30,000 bushels March at 74@74¾c, closing at 74¾c; 3,100,000 bushels May at 76½@77¾c, closing at 77¾c.

CORN—Spot was about ⅛c higher, and in very light demand....Sales, 4,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 47¾c, in elevator....The receipts for the day were 84,100 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 185,025 bushels, with, in the interior, 519,739 bushels....The clearances hence were 62,323 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 91,396 bushels....Options advanced ⅝@⅞c, and closed firm, as following wheat, together with Western markets and short covering....The sales of options were 620,000 bushels, with October closing at 47¾c; 140,000 bushels November at 47⅝@47¾c, closing at 47⅝c; 210,000 bushels December at 47¾@47⅞c, closing at 47⅞c; 270,000 bushels May at 49¾@49⅝c, closing at 49⅝c.

OATS—Spot were fairly active on home account, with prices ⅛@⅜c higher and firm....Sales, 125,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36½@37c for 38,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 35½c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 38c; No. 3 do at 37c; No. 2 mixed at 34¼@34½c for 26,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 33⅝c; rejected white at 36c; rejected mixed at 33c; No. 2 Chicago at 35¼@35½c; track mixed at 34@36c for 3,000 bushels; track white at 36@42c for 56,000 bushels....Options advanced ⅝@½c on local covering and following corn, with the close steady and a moderate trade....Sales of options, 305,000 bushels, with October closing at 34½c; 100,000 bushels November at 33⅞@34¼c, closing at 34¼c; 100,000 bushels December at 34⅜@34⅞c, closing at 34⅞c; 75,000 bushels May at 36¾@36⅞c, closing at 37⅛c; No. 2 white, October, closing at 36¾c; 20,000 bushels November at 37@37¼c, closing at 37¼c....Receipts to-day, 149,100 bushels; exports, 20,927 bushels.

HOPS—The offerings are more plenty and prices show a little weakness, but demand continues slow....State quoted at 19@22c for medium to choice 1892 crop, and 21@23c for 1893 crop.

METALS—Tin steady; spot quoted at 20.80c bid; sales, 25 tons spot at 20.85@20.90c and 25 tons November at 20.90c....Copper steady at 9.60c....Lead quiet at 3.30c....Spelter firm at 3.35c.

OILS—For cottonseed there has not been much demand for the day, but there is steadiness over prices. Prime new crude is at 36@36½. Prime old yellow at 40c; do, new, at 40c bid and 42c asked. Sales are 200 bbls prime old yellow at 40c and 200 bbls prime white at 46c.

PROVISIONS—The hog products are a little stronger with the West, where there is a little more business, but trading here is quiet....PORK is stronger, with a moderate import demand; sales of 200 bbls mess; quoted at $20 for mess, $19@$21 for short clear, $20@$20.50 for family mess, and $14@$14.50 for extra prime....DRESSED HOGS are at steady prices on fair demands; quoted at 9½c for 160 lb average, 8¾c for 200 lb, 9c for 180 lb, 9¼c for 140 lb, 9¼@9⅝c for 120 lb, and 9¾c for pigs. Interior deliveries of hogs were about 89,000....CUTMEATS are at steady prices, on light demands; sale of 6,000 lb pickled bellies, light average, 12¾c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 12½@12¾c; 10½@10c for hams, and 7¼c for pickled shoulders....BEEF was dull and steady, extra Indian mess, in tierces, at $21@$23....HAMS were slow and firm, with, at 9½c for West, and $15@$15.50 quoted, while here $16.50@$17 was quoted....LARD—Western steam ruled firm, 5 to 10 points higher, and dull. Sales of 100 tcs, cash, at $10.30; city steam is steady at $9.50, with 75 tcs sold. Options, however, closed at $10.15, nominal; November closed at $8.70, nominal; January closed at $8.55, nominal. Refined is quiet; Continent at $10.55; South American at $10.85. Compound lard is $8@$8.25....BUTTER—Low—The home trade business has become inactive, with the bidding reduced to a point that makes a nominal situation. Thus 5½@ is offered, while nothing could be had under 6¾c. There is a little import demand at 5½c for choice, but the meiter wants about 1-16c more....STEARINE—Lard Stearine is dull; city is offered at 11¼c, without important bidding. Oleomargarine stearine is quite firm at 10½c, at which there is steady demand from the home trade; sales 50,000 lb city at 10½c.

BUTTER—The market is unchanged, but trade is dull, and the tone easy, with holders free sellers. Western creamery, 23½@22c for extra do, 20@21c; do, prime, 20@21c; do, June, 21@25c; State creamery, 28c for extra tubs and 28c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, 26¼@27c; do, poor to prime, 19@23c; imitation creamery, 19@24c; Western dairy, 19@22c; Western factory, 17@20c.

CHEESE—The market is steady, with trading moderate, and largely on home account. Full cream is within the range of 9@11¾c, with fancy at 12¼c, and 10¼@12c for small sizes; part skims at 4@9½c; full skims at 2@3½c.

EGGS—A steady feeling over prices, with a very moderate demand. Some buyers would pay 23c for fancy, but very little such stock here. State and Pennsylvania, 22½@23½c; Western, 21½@22½c; do, seconds, per case, $3@$4.50; Icehouse, 18@20c; limed at 20c.

RICE—The demand is a little irregular, but the volume is fair and prices rule firm....Domestic quoted at 3¼@6¼c, including choice and fancy at 5½@5¾c; head at 6¼@6¾c, and Patna at 4⅞@5¼c.

SUGAR—Holders are firm in their views, but the demand continues light, owing to direct receipts by refiners....Quotations: Muscovado, 89 degrees test, at 3½c; molasses sugar, 89 degrees test, at 3c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, at 3⅝@4c....Refined are steady and in fair demand....Cutloaf and crushed, 5⅝@6 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5⅜c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 5 1-16@5¼c; yellow, 5⅛@4 15-16c.

FREIGHTS—The berth market is quiet, but with liberal quantities of through products going forward from the South and West, rates are steadily maintained. With the exception of 24,000 bushels grain hence to Antwerp at 2¼d engagements were reported to-day. Of through cotton this week probably 15,000 bales were shipped, on a basis of 5-32d, spot. Chartering of cotton steamers is still lively at strong rates, but in all other lines business is dull. Charters—Two British steamers, 2,009 and 1,835 tons, with case petroleum hence to China and Japan on private terms; a British steamer, with grain from New-Orleans to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom or Continent, except Rouen, at 3s 6d, option of Sound ports at 3s 9d for January and February; a British steamer, with cotton from New-Orleans to Liverpool at 26s 3d prompt; a British steamer, with cotton from Charleston to Liverpool at 19-64d, Havre or Bremen at 5-16d for November; a British steamer, with phosphate rock from Fernandina to Dublin at 18s for December; a British steamer, 1,185 tons, time charter, three months, option of three months more, about £600 per month; a British ship, with 60,000 cases petroleum hence to Yokahama at 19c; a British bark, 848 tons, hence to New-Zealand and back, private terms; a British bark, with pulpwood from Portland to Cardiff or Liverpool at 14s; a British ship, with deals and timber from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool at 37s 6d and 20s respectively; a Swedish bark, with sawn timber from St. Simons to the United Kingdom or Continent at 37s 6d; a brig, 477 tons, hence to St. Thomas with general cargo at $1,700; a British schooner, 317 tons, with general cargo hence to San Domingo City at $1,500 and port charges.

COL. EDDY PROVIDED AN ESCORT.

National Guardsmen Attempted to Rescue a Prisoner from Policemen.

Peter Arnsperger, a clerk employed by Frederick Yunker, a butcher, at 959 Broadway, Williamsburg, was sentenced to three months in the Kings County Penitentiary yesterday by Justice Watson, in the Ewen Street Police Court, for robbing the money drawer.

Arnsperger was arrested Wednesday evening in the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory at the conclusion of the annual inspection. A warrant for his arrest was given to Court Officer Sandlens to serve. On his way to the armory he met Policeman Priddy, whom he asked to go into the armory and arrest Arnsperger. Priddy returned with the information that their man had jumped out of a window.

Sandlens ran around the armory to intercept Arnsperger, and Priddy remained inside. He saw Arnsperger in front of one of the company rooms with several comrades. He told him to consider himself a prisoner. In a moment twenty soldiers, with bayonets, gathered about Arnsperger and threatened an attack upon Priddy and forced him to release his prisoner.

Col. Eddy called the policemen to his office. After hearing their statement, he ordered Arnsperger's detention in the Sandlens and detailed a guard of two corporals to escort them to the police station.

Drowned in the Surf.

QUOGUE, L. I., Oct. 19.—Herman Phillips, a five-year-old son of Frank Phillips, was drowned in the surf at the West Hampton Life-Saving Station, yesterday afternoon. The body has not yet been found. It is supposed he was surprised by a big wave and drowned before he could regain his footing.

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK WATER SUPPLY.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any lands or real estate bordering on the Croton River in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and any of the tributaries of such river, or bordering on or being adjacent to any reservoir, lake, pond, or stream the waters of which are owned, used, or controlled by the City of New-York for its water supply; and public notice is also given to any and all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any real estate bordering on the Bronx River or Byram River, Kensico Reservoir, Byram Pond, or Rye Pond, Saxer Gutter Creek, or either of their tributaries, or bordering on the storage reservoir known as William's Bridge Reservoir, in the City of New-York; that the State Board of Health of the State of New-York for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from contamination, and acting under and in pursuance to the authority conferred upon them by Chapter 604 of the Laws of 1893, did hold a meeting at the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, at which meeting certain amendments to the sanitary and other regulations for the protection of the Croton River and its tributaries were adopted; and public notice is further given that the following is a copy of the minutes of the meeting, which said State Board of Health has so aforesaid, and a copy of the amendments to such rules and regulations:

Amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York.

The State Board of Health, at a meeting held in the city of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, a quorum being present, did then and thereafter having heard the report of a committee of the board, duly appointed at a previous meeting and instructed on this subject, which committee was appointed at a meeting of the board held in the City of Albany, the 27th day of July, 1893, at which meeting a quorum was present, and under the rules made by it for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York, in accordance with and under the provisions of Article 6 of Chapter 604 of the Laws of 1893 in the following particulars, to wit:

That, taking into consideration the character of the soil and of the sub-strata of the soil and the angle of the slopes, the proximity to streams, the sewage, slaughter houses, hog pens, barnyards, or any and all places or things which tend to pollute and render impure and dangerous water taken from the several rivers enumerated in the rules that the rules may be maintained, is increased to three hundred feet, horizontal measurements, or the high-water mark in any lake, pond, or reservoir in said water shed, and to two hundred feet horizontal measurements, of the high-water mark or precipitous bank of any spring, stream, or water course tributary to said lake, pond, or reservoir.

FLORENCE O'DONOHUE, M. D.,
President.

[L. S.] LEWIS BALCH, M. D.,
Secretary and Executive Officer.

Dated New-York City, September 13, 1893.

MICHAEL T. DALY,
Commissioner of Public Works, 31 Chambers St, New-York.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, BARBARA NOWAK, Magdalena Mayer, Mary Styrova, Theresa Kryst, Anna Turek, Mary Nowak, Joseph Nowak, Matthias Nowak, Wenzel Nowak, Anna Nowak, Sofie Mayer, Albert Joseph Nowak, Frank Paul Nowak, Alice Matilda Nowak, Henry Feldman, send greeting:

Whereas, August Nowak, of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our said City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 7th day of August, 1882, and codicil thereto bearing date the 24th day of April, 1893, relating to both personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Albert Nowak, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, at 10:30 in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said City and County of New-York, the 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L. S.) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SAMUEL STRASBOURGER, Attorney for Petitioner, 145 Nassau Street, New-York.
o13-law6wF*.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, acting for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893 deems it necessary to acquire and take certain real estate and interests therein and certain conditions on certain other real estate in the village and town of Patterson, County of Putnam, also in the village of Towners, town of Patterson, Putnam County, for the enlargement of the Croton Reservoir on the east branch of the Croton River, in the town of Southeast, County of Putnam, and certain other real estate bordering on and lying adjacent to the west branch of the Croton River, town of Carmel, County of Putnam; also certain real estate bordering on and lying adjacent to Lake Gilead, town of Carmel, County of Putnam, and certain other real estate in the towns of North Castle and Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., bordering on and being adjacent to Bear Gutter Creek, Byram Pond, and the outlet of Big and Little Rye Ponds, for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from pollution.

Notice is further given that an opportunity will be afforded any and all persons to be heard respecting the acquisition, taking, or extinguishment of such estate, on Wednesday, the 15th teenth day of November, 1893, at the office of the undersigned, No. 31 Chambers Street, New-York, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated New-York, October 18th, 1893.

MICHAEL T. DALY,
Commissioner of Public Works,
No. 31 Chambers St., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. NEWCOMBE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to prevent the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April, 1894.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of October, 1893.

IDA M. NEWCOMBE, Executrix.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executrix, 160 Broadway, New-York City. o12-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAMAR SOUTTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of September, 1893.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Administrator.
TURNER, McCLURE & HOUSTON, Att'rs for Adm., 22 William St., N. Y. City. s29-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John Blake, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 67 Wall Street in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-sixth day of September, 1893. JNO. McL. NASH, Executor. CHAS. L. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. s22-law6mF

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNIE DINKEL, John Dinkel, Elizabeth Stalger, John E. Brodsky, Frederick W. Brodsky, Rudolph M. Brodsky, Matilda Rohlfs, Emma Rast, Elizabeth Metz, Henry Krieger, John A. Krieger, Adolph Krieger, Theodore Krieger, Charles V. Wohlmeter, and Frank Krieger, the widow, heirs at law, next of kin of John A. Dinkel, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Annie Dinkel of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifteenth day of September, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John A. Dinkel, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, the 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L. S.) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Petitioner, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New-York City.
o20-law6wF

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—SAMUEL T. HUBBARD, Jr., Theodore H. Price, Walter C. Hubbard, Frederick W. Dillingham, and Ralph M. S. Wortley, plaintiffs, against DANIEL MAYER, Louis J. Crine, Morris Mayer, and Jacob Loreh, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 20th, 1893. HAWKINS & DELAFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Post Office address and office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Daniel Mayer, Louis J. Crine, Morris Mayer, and Jacob Loreh: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of Hon. Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 18th day of October, 1893, and duly filed, together with the complaint herein, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, New-York City, on the 18th day of October, 1893.—Dated New-York, October 18th, 1893. HAWKINS & DELAFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
o20-law6wF No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—SAMUEL T. HUBBARD, Jr., Theodore H. Price, Walter C. Hubbard, Frederick W. Dillingham, and Ralph M. S. Wortley, plaintiffs, against JACOB LORCH, defendant.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case you fail to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 20th, 1893. HAWKINS & DELAFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,

Post Office address and office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, Jacob Lorch: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 18th day of October, 1893, and duly filed, together with the complaint herein, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, New-York City, on the 18th day of October, 1893.—Dated New-York, October 18th, 1893. HAWKINS & DELAFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
o20-law6wF No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Joseph F. Daly, Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 11th day of September, 1893, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Richard Morgan Olcott, lately doing business at the City and County of New-York, under the firm name of Olcott & Co., to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly-appointed assignee of said Richard Morgan Olcott for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 146 Broadway, at the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1893.—Dated New-York City, September 13, 1893. JOHN S. DURAND,
Assignee.

TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Assignee, 146 Broadway, New-York City. s15-law6wF

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR WHARF AT BRIDGE Creek, Virginia.—Office Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington, D. C., Sept. 30, 1893.—Sealed proposals, Indorsed "Proposals," will be received at this office until noon, Monday, Oct. 30, 1893, for constructing a wharf of coast-iron screw piles with a timber deck near the mouth of Bridge Creek, Virginia. The deck will be 1,050 feet long by 16 feet wide, the head to be 40 feet by 60 feet. The sum available for the work is $10,000. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office, where all possible information will be furnished. The United States reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. JOHN M. WILSON, Colonel, U. S. Army.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR BACON, MESS PORK, AND Lard.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., Sept. 28, 1893.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Bacon, Lard, and Mess Pork," as the case may be, and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received until 1 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, Oct. 26, 1893, for furnishing for the Indian service about 700,000 pounds bacon, 47,000 pounds lard, and 650 barrels mess pork. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules showing the kind and quantities, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, and all other necessary instructions, will be furnished upon application to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. Deliveries of the above-mentioned articles may be made either at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Kansas City, Sioux City, or Omaha—to be specified in the bid—subject to inspection at such point as may be designated by the